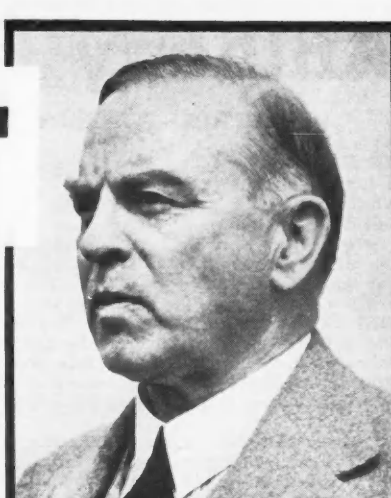
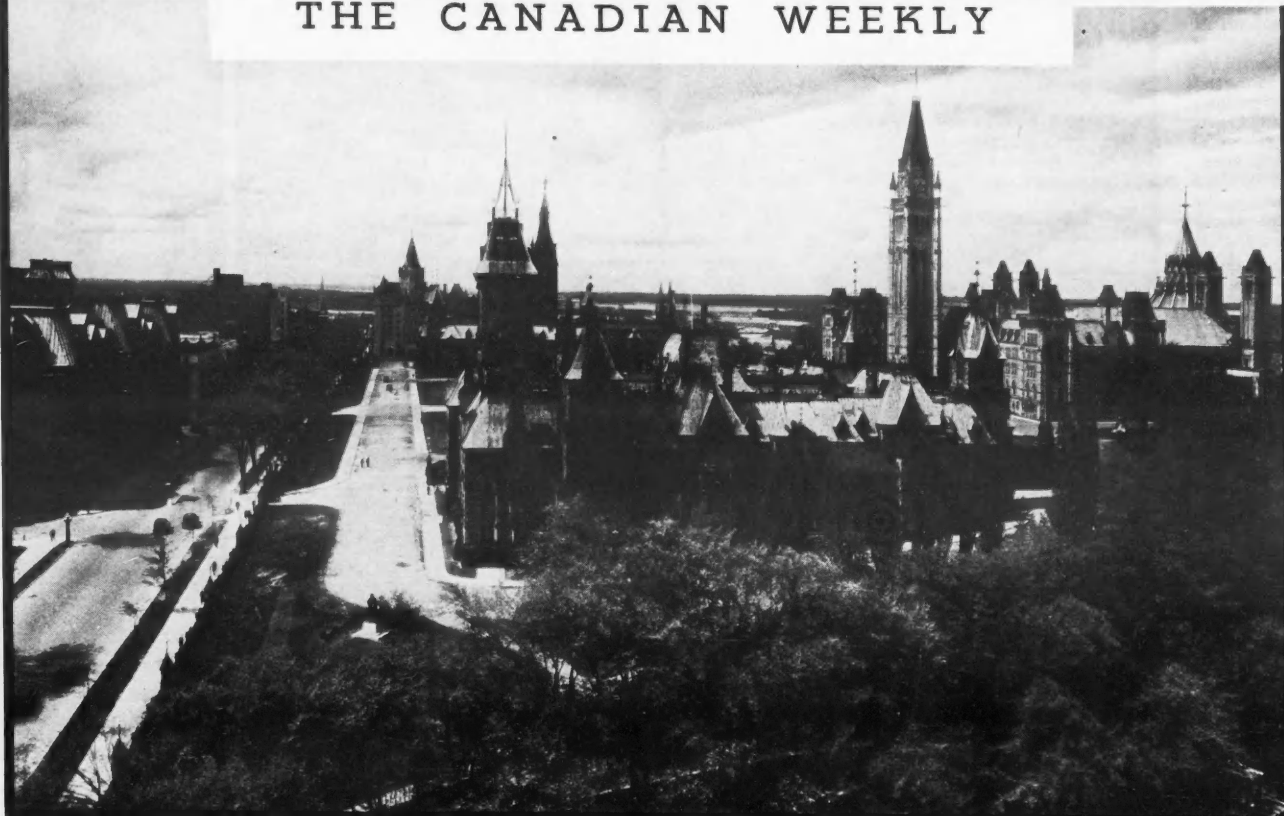


## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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THE question whether there should or should not be a general election in 1940 is answered by most politically-minded Canadians according to the expectation which they entertain of its probable results. Liberals are confident that it would result in a Liberal victory, and are therefore inclined not to disapprove too strongly of the idea. Conservatives have little hope of a Conservative victory, and most of them can therefore see grave national disadvantages in the holding of an election. The best that they look for is admission to a share of power as the result of the formation of a Union Government, which most of its advocates seem to think could be brought about without an appeal to the people.

It is our very strong conviction that this last element of Union Government thinking is wrong. Mr. King will not enter a Union Government, and most of the promoters of Union Government would not be interested in it if he did. But also he will not hand over the seals of office to a Union Government, unless faced with so large and influential a defection from his own ranks as to make resistance hopeless. And we cannot see the smallest probability of any such defection. Any conceivable Union Government would therefore have to go to the electors in opposition to what would be left of the Liberal party under Mr. King.

Under what leadership could it go to the people with any prospect of success? Who would head it? A federal Liberal of the caliber of Mr. Dunning or Mr. Ralston? There is not such a man in sight who would participate. A provincial Liberal? There is Mr. Hepburn. Would Canada put Mr. Hepburn at the head of its federal Government? An older-generation Conservative? Mr. Bennett is out; Mr. Meighen? A younger Conservative? What does one do with Dr. Manion? Or will Dr. Manion do? And who else besides Dr. Manion has had a chance to make himself a national figure since Mr. Bennett took to making the party a one-man show? Or a provincial Conservative? There is Col. Drew.

Col. Drew is almost certainly the best available; but will he suffice in a contest which would have to be carried on in every constituency in the Dominion? The question surely answers itself. Be it remembered that this is not a situation which can be handled by a cabal within the present Parliament, like the elimination of Asquith in favor of Lloyd George in 1916. There is not a sign that any serious split could be effected in Mr. King's following in the present Parliament. The appeal must be to the electors, not to the members. And what sign is there that a serious split could be effected even among the Liberal electors all over the country? Is Mr. Hepburn a sign? Or are not the Liberals who voted against him, and the resolutions from Liberal organizations all over the province, a sign to the contrary?

The best policy for Mr. King's opponents, it seems to us, is to offer to support in the House of Commons a resolution for the extension of the term of this Parliament for one year—a proceeding which can be renewed next year if necessary. Mr. King can hardly insist upon a general election if nobody but the Social Credit party wants one; and we think that the C.C.F. could be persuaded to support the resolution. We think, and we believe the country thinks, that it is desirable that there should not be an election. But if the Opposition takes the ground that it will oppose an extension of the life of Parliament, it will be demanding an election. It cannot then complain if an election is given to it.

## The Hepburn Administration

ANY ONE of the four or five ablest members of Mr. Hepburn's Cabinet could have made himself into a national figure overnight last week by refusing to accept the dictum of Mr. Hepburn, that a vote against his resolution of censure upon the Ottawa Government was to be regarded as a vote of non-confidence in his own Government. It would be interesting to know whether the absolute, and in some respects admirable, fidelity to Mr. Hepburn of the entire Cabinet is due to the implicit confidence of all the members in the statesmanlike qualities of his leadership, or is merely the result of the elimination of all those former members of the Cabinet who had sufficient courage and individuality to stand out

against the Premier in the past. Mr. Croll and Mr. Roebuck, both of them men of considerable strength of character, did venture to differ from the Premier, and did have to withdraw from the Cabinet. Their political careers were not entirely brought to an end as a result, even though they differed from the Premier on questions about which it would have been difficult at the time to stir up a strong popular conflict; they would probably not have received much support outside of their own ridings and a few others.

The issue which Mr. Hepburn presented to the Cabinet ministers last week was of a very different order. It was an issue in which the side opposed to the Premier had sufficient popular appeal to induce a large number of Liberal members to abstain from voting for the Premier and ten of them to go to the length of voting against him. If a man like Mr. McQuesten, or Mr. Conant, had decided that the interests of good government in Canada, of the unity of the Liberal party, and of a just appreciation of Canada's war efforts required him to vote against Mr. Hepburn, he would not have been going out into any such wilderness as that which received Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Croll.

## The New Regulations

THE DEFENCE of Canada Regulations continue to get themselves amended with a frequency which almost puts them on a par with the Ontario Succession Duty Act. Fortunately they do not have to be amended by legislative action, so that it is not necessary to call special sessions of Parliament. Last week's amendment added two very valuable limitations to the scope of their operations. Prosecutions under Regulation 39 and 39A can no longer be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada or of the Province. This at least ensures that they must be instituted by a responsible authority whose actions can be discussed in a legislative body. And it is provided that it shall be a defence to any such prosecution "to prove that the person accused intended in good faith merely to criticize or to point out errors or defects in" the government, legislative bodies, or administration of justice of either the Dominion or a province.

The proving of good faith is a rather difficult task, but any judge or magistrate who approaches

the question with an impartial attitude will unquestionably be largely influenced by the general reputation and past behavior of the accused, matters which there was no opportunity of bringing into the case under the unamended Regulations. We think that these two modifications will go a long way towards meeting the criticisms which have been expressed regarding the hastily drawn original form of the Regulations.

## Wheat to Russia

WE CANNOT share the excitement—due to admirable feelings but inadequate information and unsound judgment—which is being voiced all over Canada about the sale of a million bushels of Canadian wheat to Russia. Russia is not being blockaded by the Allies, nor are they rationing her supplies in any way. She is paying for this wheat with gold or foreign exchange, equivalent to gold. There is plenty of wheat in the hands of neutrals who have no reason for not selling to her and who certainly would not refrain from selling to her if the business were obtainable. Canada has plenty of wheat to meet the needs of her Allies, and some left over for neutrals. Canada can, and will, use the gold and foreign exchange resulting from this transaction in a way to benefit the Allied cause; the neutrals who would otherwise supply Russia's demand might not. We have not the slightest idea whether wheat will get from Russia into Germany; but we are quite sure that no refusal by Canada to sell wheat to Russia would have the effect of stopping it. Russia will get this amount of wheat anyhow, and will consume herself what she was going to use anyhow, and send to Germany what she was going to send anyhow.

## A Canadian New Deal?

RUMORS from Ottawa to the effect that important and influential advisers of the Government are planning some very far-reaching regulatory measures concerning prices and wages are difficult to assess at their true value, but are distinctly disturbing to business men in some important industries which are only just beginning, if indeed they are actually beginning, to show signs of recovery from the conditions that have prevailed during the depression.

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE astonishment of the Russians at the terrific defense put up by the Finns was quite genuine. They were literally frozen in their tracks.

Spring, be late,  
We're willing to wait!  
—Old Unbloodthirsty Manuscript.

It begins to look as if Premier Hepburn and Colonel Drew think as one man, but which man it is we would hesitate to say.

Peace will come again, when the poets will sing:  
Civilian rest, thy economic warfare o'er.

The United States and Japan, long at odds, have finally met on common ground. They're both sore at the British navy.

Both the Allies and Germany are trying to win the support of the European neutral nations who still hope, however, to middle through.

If you would believe everything you hear in the Ontario Legislature, a more suitable design for a Canadian flag would embrace a background of blue symbolizing Canada's war effort, with Mr. King couchant and Mr. Hepburn rampant.

Well, Parliament is in session again and soon we will learn what the King Government has been doing all the time Mr. Hepburn and Col. Drew have been talking.

Question of the Hour: Who left the radio on all night?

Time, of course, is purely relative. This war already seems to have lasted three years.

Canada's War Effort to be Aired in Commons.—Headline.  
Or should it be, Canada's Air Effort to be Warred in Commons?

If it is true that there are actually only five jokes in the world, why is it that radio comedians don't utilize the other four?

Recent events in the Legislature compel us to say this for the Ontario Government. Nobody would ever accuse it of being provincial.

Esther says she's finding it very difficult to write letters to her friends in England. She says since the censor is a perfect stranger to her she can't think of anything that he'd like to read.

## THE PICTURES

PARLIAMENT IS IN SESSION at long last and now the people of Canada may be expected through their elected representatives to ask Premier King and his Government what they have been doing about the war. Some people think a great deal has been done and look confidently to the debates in the Commons to reveal that fact. Others, like Premier Hepburn of Ontario, and the Provincial Opposition Leader, Colonel George Drew (Left Panel), think otherwise and have expressed themselves so with more force than politeness. Dr. Manion, Federal Leader of the Opposition, pictured below Mr. King (Right Panel) has also been critical, but more polite, and is expected to call the questions in the House. The large picture, of course, is of Parliament Hill, Ottawa, now the centre of national interest and attention.

It is suggested that something may be done to implement the demand of Western agriculture for what is termed a "parity" of agricultural and industrial prices; and it is suggested that if this is done, and if it results, as it almost certainly would, in a substantial rise in the cost of living, an attempt will be made to establish a parity between the cost of living and wages. Both of these efforts appear to us to be fraught with all kinds of danger for both business and the government. The term "parity" has no definite meaning; it needs a base for reference; it must be qualified as parity as of such and such a date, or as an average over such and such a period of years. The Government which undertakes to apply this principle will have to select the date or the period from which parity is to be calculated; and it is quite certain that neither party to the judgment—neither the wage payer nor the wage receiver, neither the agricultural producer nor the consumer of agricultural products,—will be satisfied with any date that the government may select. As regards wages, moreover, the adoption of any such principle would compel the government either to consecrate as a permanent institution, or else to abolish, the amazing differentials which at present exist between different classes of labor, and which are almost entirely the result of the more or less strategic positions of the respective labor organizations and the more or less defenceless condition of the employing industries.

## Poor Little Neutrals

THE Saturday Evening Post is at it again. Mr. Maurice Walsh, one of the most brilliant of the younger Irish story writers and a favorite contributor of fiction to the Philadelphia periodical, has written for it an article on the neutrality of Ireland, which is in essence an endeavor to intensify the already sufficiently widespread American fear of the alleged Machiavellian skill of British diplomacy at making poor little helpless countries like Eire and the United States do the bidding and serve the interests of British imperialism:

"No matter how your President or your Foreign Office, or your press may assure you about your neutrality—at least, about your military neutrality—we Irish tell you that England is quietly confident of bringing you in on her side, with all your ships and all your bonny fighting men, and all your money besides. The British diplomatic corps will do the job neatly, as usual. You are afraid? You may well be afraid. Here in Ireland we say that England is hard to beat in a pitched field, but that she is capable of defeat. But, we add, around the green-cloth council table she is absolutely invincible. Don't heed Hitler's apparent victories, such as Munich or the forestalling of the Anglo-Soviet pact. England played her own game every time. We know. . . . Here in Ireland we say: 'When you meet British diplomats, lift the green cloth to see the cloven hoof. If you see it, carry on. The devil is a straight-forward sort of gentleman as compared with British diplomacy; you have some hope of seeing what he is driving at; be of good heart. But if you see no cloven hoof, then throw up your hands and surrender. The game is as good as up.'"

We do not know exactly why several thousand dollars of Canadian money should be exported weekly to pay for the dissemination of this sort of thing in

(Continued on Page Three)



# Anthony Eden is Hitler's Germany's Enemy Number 2

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

IN HIS world broadcast speeches Hitler expresses a hatred for Eden second only to that he holds for Winston Churchill. In this year of 1940 it seems impossible that Eden and Hitler once were fellow luncheon guests at the British Embassy in Berlin. But such was the case on February 21, 1934, with von Neurath, Hess and Goebbels present.

The Germans were there because they had been invited by the British Ambassador, but more for the reason that they were intrigued by the distinguished visitor, Britain's new young Lord Privy Seal and liaison officer to the League of Nations. He was what the martial German loves to acknowledge with respect—a front line soldier!

This curiosity and military deference were responsible, doubtless, for the exchange of war experiences which ensued during the progress of the luncheon.

While they discussed a certain phase of the 1916 Somme operations, it is related that Eden sketched on the back of a menu a trench map showing the location of his company in the line as of the date to which they were referring. Hitler, a bit of an artist himself, took over the card, outlined the German trenches opposite, locating in proper relation thereto certain French villages as reference points. He disclosed that his unit had been holding the line at this time at a point directly opposite the position of Captain Eden. Both men signed the card and Anthony Eden still possesses it as one of his most prized souvenirs of diplomatic life.

## Enemy No. 2

Anthony Eden's popularity with Hitler has long since reached the vanishing point and has been replaced by an obvious intense hatred. In his public utterances, Hitler has adopted an unprecedented course for the head of a great state. He names and condemns in his vitriolic fashion individuals in foreign states who obstruct or oppose his policies. And his venom has been flung often enough at Eden to rate him on Hitler's vote as German Enemy No. 2. Winston Churchill is the target of sufficient excess Nazi wrath to rate as German Enemy No. 1.

No European diplomatist has been damned so wholeheartedly by dictators, and for good reason. More accurately than any other man in high office in Europe, Eden read the dictators as men and as adventurers in world affairs. We know how true this is in regard to Hitler and Mussolini, but even in respect to Stalin it is uncannily true. Campbell Johnston in his recent biography of Eden relates how, after a visit to Moscow, Anthony suffered heart strain from overwork. Tired and confined to his bed Eden commented on Stalin: "He offered me a cigarette with the same sort of smile as he would employ in sending a man to his execution!" Among democracies this totalitarian hatred has been accounted to Eden for righteousness. As British Foreign Secretary he caught up with the dictators, shut down on them, and stepped out of office at the behest of Neville Chamberlain who thought he knew a far better way.

For Eden had stood out against the violation of treaty obligations from the time when Hitler's symbolic battalions re-occupied the demilitarized zone of the Rhine. In the introduction to his own recent book "Foreign Affairs" he reflects upon the lack of public and government support for his policy: "It is interesting to reflect what might have been the consequence if those who were so loud in their indignant criticism . . . had devoted their talents instead to an exhaustive survey of 'Mein Kampf'." His book indicates his belief that a strong stand during the early aggressive moves of Hitler would have made improbable if not impossible his consequent sweeping annexations outside the Reich.

To Mussolini, Eden is the author of the League of Nations sanctions which seriously hindered but did not prevent the consummation of Il Duce's Ethiopian policy. But more than by isolated items of foreign policy, dictators are enraged at his sweeping condemnation of their totalitarian system of government. — utterances such as "the state was made for man and not man for the state," and "the British (non-totalitarian) way of life shall be preserved at all costs against challenge by dictatorships."

## What of the Future?

The non-totalitarian world has a deep interest in anyone who can arouse so much antagonism in totalitarian quarters. What assets of personality does he possess that a close-up examination of his person, record and talents will disclose? What possibilities of Imperial or world service are in store for a man, already a distinguished statesman, who will not be forty-three until June twelfth next?

Eden left Eton to join the King's Royal Rifle Corps in September 1915, not long after his eighteenth birthday. On the Somme in 1916 his army service took him in the battalion to the post of adjutant, where he displayed an unusual talent for organization and was said to be the youngest adjutant in the British army. The M.C. awarded in 1917 for gallantry in action preceded his promotion to Lord Plumer's staff of the Second Army. Here the end of the war found him with the rank of captain acting in the capacity of Brigade Major. Military service created for him a deep dread of war.



He had witnessed at close quarters the earth-shaking destruction of human life and of the product of man's labor and achievements. Whatever the scoffer may say, this fact explains in large measure his later passionate reliance on the League of Nations, on prolonged negotiations and skilfully drafted formulae—any and every honorable means of avoiding the new world war. The spectre of the last one stalked at his elbow. The renewal of the battle in our time might hurl humanity into an abyss whose darkness and depth can be apparent only to those who sustained the full violence of World War No. 1.

His Front Line point of view was apparent once in a great debate on disarmament when he said: "It is a truism now to say that those who have seen war are the least likely to want its repetition, and I think that

## THE PICTURES

**CANADA IN ENGLAND.** On this page are pictures of the first Canadian division in England. The pictures ABOVE might be titled respectively "Arrival at an Unnamed Port", "Writing Home" and "A Stitch in Time" (where a fair member of the Auxiliary Territorial Service comes to the aid of Canada). BELOW, RIGHT, an embattled cook dashes for the troop train, and LEFT, Anthony Eden welcomes the Canadians. This latter picture is of particular interest to Saturday Night because in the small group of officers at the extreme middle right is Capt. Herbert W. McManus, one of this journal's editors on leave from his desk for the duration.

perhaps the truism goes even deeper than that. It is not only that those who have seen war dislike it, but those particularly who saw the last months or the last weeks of the last war had a vision of what the next war might be expected to be. I remember an evening in the very last weeks of the war, in the last stages of our advance, when we had stopped for the night at Brigade Headquarters in some farmhouse. The night was quiet and there was no shell fire, as was usual at the end of the war, but quite suddenly it began literally to rain bombs for anything from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. I do not know how many bombs fell in that time, but something between thirty and forty, I suppose. It seemed to us to be hundreds. I do not know what the explanation was. . . . What rests in my mind was not only

my own personal terror, which was quite inexpressible, because bombing is more demoralizing in its effects than the worst shell fire, but the comment made when it was over by somebody who said, "There now you have had your first taste of the next war."

"Bond street has done its best by this man," one is likely to say after an examination of a photograph of Anthony Eden striding from the Foreign Office. It is true that Eden is almost a symbol to the public of the correctly dressed man. In such matters his father's tastes were bizarre, running sometimes to gray velvet breeches and a smoking jacket made of multi-colored silk handkerchiefs. Anthony's father, Sir William, was a bohemian in manner but not in his way of living, an artist of distinction but, as well, a capable man of affairs. It is said of him that frequently he exhibited an ungovernable temper which cast a cloud through the whole house, and that his idea of hell was children playing in the halls and people whistling in the streets. On the positive side Anthony has inherited from his father his excellent capacity for management and his enthusiasm for art, particularly painting. On the negative side the acceptance of conventional standards of dress, of which he is an ornament, and a personal poise which indicates that everything is under control—these show Sir William in reverse.

Regarding the Edens of Durham, Burke's Peerage states: "All of either sex are Counts or Countesses of the Holy Roman Empire created by Emperor Rudolph IV in 1585." It is said that Eden does not set much store by titles. As a civilian minister of state he much preferred to be Mr. Eden than the Captain Eden which designated him to the Empire and the world.

Intellectually he is ranked by a First at Christ Church, Oxford, in Orientals, a feat seldom achieved at Oxford in this course. His interest in Persian and Arabic is equalled by his appreciation of the painting of French Impressionists, a testimony to which is the splendid collection of their pictures he has accumulated since his Oxford days. Travel during vacations gave him first-hand knowledge of many national problems in Europe, an experience which served him well later.

With a temperament balanced by inheritance, experience and training, Eden progressed in political life, as one distinguished writer has put it, "with a perpetual seesaw between the conformist and the dissenter, the aristocrat and the bohemian, the unemotional official and the quick-tempered man of action." How well he learned the lessons of diplomacy under Sir Austen Chamberlain in the nineteen-twenties, and later under Macdonald and Baldwin in governmental work touching international



affairs, may be gauged from a statement in 1937 by Mr. Kuhn Jr.: "Looking backward July 1937 to December 1935 one cannot discover one sizeable mistake in tactics, whatever may be thought of his policies."

When he was visiting so many of the capitals of Europe in 1934 he became known on the continent as "that terrible young man who wants peace." His devotion to League of Nations instrumentality in foreign affairs earned for him the reputation in many quarters, British and foreign, of playing the League game for Britain's political ends. This charge is a challenge to the sincerity of his idealism in his quest for peace. On the other hand, he assumed and sustained a pro-peace and pro-League position far in advance even of the vanguard of his own party. To the vast majority of the Conservative party he was a League and peace radical.

In practical politics his sense of the necessity for team work with his associates in the British Government caused him to support measures because they were the best that could be achieved, though they did not check with his own personal convictions. In the interests of stable government most good men, within varying margins of error from conviction, unite for reasons more compelling than the reasons for difference. It has been said with sound sense that only lunatics never unite. It is beyond question that he tried bravely and earnestly for international order through the League of Nations. Few men of our time have stated as well or as clearly the case for what the League represents in the world as Eden does in his book "Foreign Affairs."

"Our problem now closely resembles that which confronted individual countries in respect to their internal order centuries ago. The warring barons of mediaeval times virtually destroyed themselves on behalf of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Exhausted, they had in the end to accept the rule of law by an authority greater than any one of them. So it is with the nations now. They must either accept or support the authority of some international order or they will destroy each other utterly. There is no middle course. The greater power of modern weapons of warfare only serves to make the choice clearer and more menacing."

## The Present Issue

The address of Eden in New York in December 1938 is fresh in our minds. It is his confession of faith and of purpose as a citizen of the world and a believer in the ways of democracies. At other times he has stated as a conservative his goal of state evolution of the classes — "to make every worker a capitalist and every capitalist a worker." But recall some points and the peroration of that New York speech: "We do care deeply for the same things—the state was made for man and not man for the state—human personality is important—the state must respect racial and religious rights—each citizen must enjoy individual liberty and equality in the eyes of the law—minorities and majorities alike must be honored."

"These beliefs are the basis of all progress. . . . We know that we are destined in our land and in our generation to live in a period of emergency of which none can see the end. If throughout that testing time . . . we hold fast to our faith, cradle it in stone, and set steel to defend it, we can yet hand on our inheritance of freedom intact to the generations that are to come."

Let any who would discount much of the value of Eden's work in world affairs remember that he has backed up such beliefs by sufficient militant diplomatic action to arouse the enduring hatred of statesmen in the enemy camp.

In his capacity as Secretary of State for the Dominions, Anthony Eden has welcomed the first two Canadian contingents to Great Britain. This fact makes him of special interest to all Canadians. And many of us wonder for what ultimate role in the drama of British and world affairs he will be cast. He represents the shattered generation of the last great war. In his own immediate family two of his brothers paid the supreme sacrifice and he himself was exposed to the full fury of the enemy. He has an intimate knowledge of the problems of post-war Europe and an experience in trying to solve them which cannot be surpassed by any statesman, old or young, of any European country.

It is not expecting too much to hope that the new and better order in Europe and throughout the world, to be discovered and achieved, will be helped to realization by the efforts of this major craftsman in international affairs. Of him Lemuel Parton declared in 1935, "There have been many instances when he seemed gifted with a sort of clairvoyance in penetrating some of the deep obscurities that have befogged post-war politics."





# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Canada at a time when all our resources are needed for the defence of our own institutions, and incidentally those of Ireland, against a country which aims frankly at the domination of the world and the reduction of the democracies to a state of impotence. We do not know why the facilities of the Canadian post office and express services should be employed to distribute matter which if printed by any Canadian periodical during the war would land its editor in jail. We do not know why the Canadian affiliates of the great American concerns which advertise in the *Saturday Evening Post* have not realized that the sale of their products in Canada is not likely to be advanced by the sight of advertisements of them adjacent to reading matter so violently offensive to Canadian feeling.

We feel no resentment towards Mr. Walsh in the matter. He is an Irish Nationalist with the artist's imagination and capacity for self-delusion. He is convinced, for example, that there is not much to choose between the repression which Ireland still suffers at the hands of "England" (which he admits is confined now to the matter of partition) and the repression which she would suffer if she were invaded and conquered by Germany. He is entitled to his opinion. He speaks of a million and a quarter Irish in the northern counties as being "ruthlessly held within the British Empire." He is entitled to his imaginative language. But in Canada what he writes is "likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty", and therefore contravenes Regulation 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

## A Very Notable Play

IT IS unfortunate that there should be no effective means of spreading abroad in a Canadian city such as Toronto or Montreal, within the week which is the ordinary limit of the stay of a theatrical company, the news of the presence of a play of major importance. The most effective mechanism for that task is obviously the daily press. And where the daily press does not take its function of dramatic criticism seriously, or is not taken seriously in the exercise of it by the public, there is not much else that can be done. Toronto had eight performances last week, by a very adequate company, of one of the most beautiful works of any contemporary British playwright, but the news of its excellence failed to get around in time to ensure it the appreciation to which it was entitled.

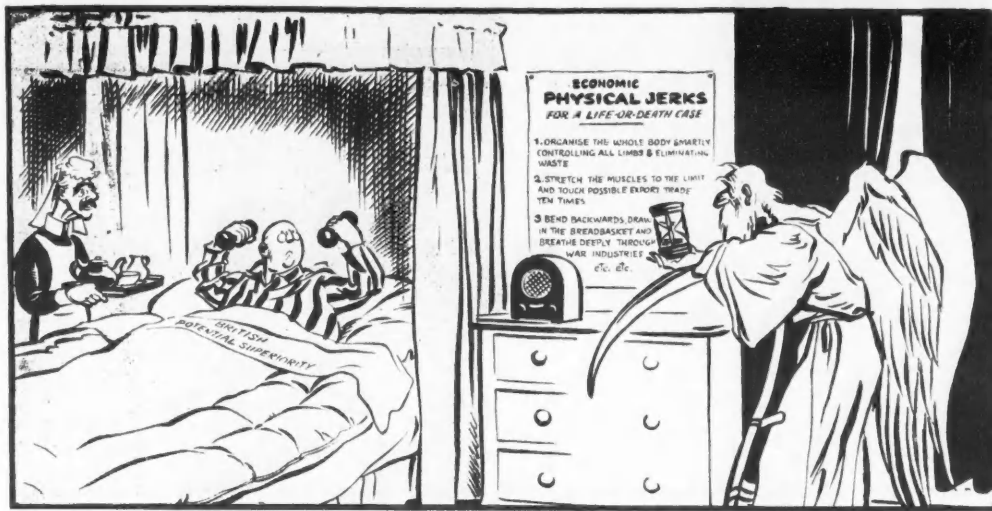
"Tobias and the Angel" is a work of pure poetic fantasy, in which the supernatural element is employed with truly Celtic skill and imagination. It derives from Barrie, of whom its author was in early life a great admirer, but it excels most of Barrie's work in the richness of its poetic suggestion. James Bridie, its author, is a man in whom Toronto should take a special interest; for his real name is Mavor, and his father was the next younger brother of James Mavor, who at the time of Bridie's birth, to quote the playwright's recently published autobiography, "One Way of Living," "had just become a professor of political economy in Toronto after a stormy career as a lecturer, editor of an art magazine, and socialist candidate for (the British) Parliament." Bridie evidently had fairly intimate contacts with his uncle, of whom he records that he was, "except for Mr. Bernard Shaw, the only master of the anecdote I have ever met"—a verdict which will be endorsed by everybody who was around Toronto University about the turn of the century. There is a fairly good word-sketch of James Mavor in the autobiography: "He was a lanky man with a conical bald head on which he wore a conical soft hat with a wide brim. He had a straggling, uncut beard and the short-sighted man's peering aspect. His coat, waistcoat and trousers belonged to different suits of clothes." Some of these days we suspect that Mr. Bridie will put his uncle into a play.

## Life on the Island

THE posthumous volume by Sir Andrew Macphail entitled "The Master's Wife" is privately published by his son and daughter, Jeffrey Macphail and Dorothy Lindsay, in Montreal, and is distributed by the Gnaedinger Printing Company of the same city. It is to be hoped that lack of a regular commercial publisher will not prevent the book from finding its way into the hands of every admirer of what is almost certainly the most perfect prose style written in Canada thus far in the 20th century. And indeed we do not see much prospect of any better style being written in this country during the rest of the century; for the ingredients which went to make up the mind and personality of Sir Andrew—ingredients of which this book is really a description, being as it is a biography of his mother, a brief account of his father, and a most vivid picture of the largely Highland society in which they lived and Sir Andrew grew up in Prince Edward Island—are not likely to be repeated in the case of any other literary man of later date.

Sir Andrew's paternal grandfather emigrated to Canada in 1832, in a ship which should have gone to Montreal, but which was cast ashore in Nova Scotia, the passengers and crew escaping with their lives only. "The immigrant brought ashore in his pocket a copy of Horace. It was from that book his grandchildren learned the higher Latin, and it is now in a safe place, still bearing the stain of sea water. But it was slight equipment for beginning life in a new world, although it was afterwards reinforced, when the tide fell and the wind went down, by a Gaelic Bible and a spinning wheel. These also are yet safe."

When this grandfather first appeared on the Island, "he was accosted by the minister in the Latin tongue. He passed the test, and they conversed in Latin." That was the sign and seal of his learning, his culture, his birth, and breeding; there was thereafter no question that he was "a gentleman." The Bible and the higher Latin, both of them approached with the respect and reverence that are due to the noblest achievements of the human mind and the clearest expression of the voice of God speaking through human media, are the foundations of Sir



"TIME'S ON YOUR SIDE—BUT NOT IF YOU DON'T SNAP OUT OF IT!"

Andrew Macphail's writing. He has never done anything which revealed his personality more clearly than this volume. But the keen aesthetic sense which also animated him came from the other side of the house, from the mother to whom this book is in the main a tribute, and an effective tribute too, for it enrolls her in the very short list of Canadian women who will be known and loved for all time because of the perfect literary portraiture in which they are enshrined.

The book is literally stuffed with anecdotes indicative of the character of that unique population among which the Macphails lived. A couple must suf-

fice. The Master installed a lightning rod upon the top of his house. A 90-year-old elder came to protest, and had to make his way to the house through a yard containing an exceptionally large family of friendly and inquisitive pigs. "I thought I had only come into the country of the Gadarenes," he snorted, "but now I behold Dagon on the top of your house."

The three Island ministers of a very small and exclusive Presbyterian sect had a falling out over doctrine, and two were trying the third for heresy when the latter died. "Our brother has been called before a higher tribunal," said the first. "Another tribunal," corrected the second.

## Tradition Ahoy

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

MARITIME warfare has always produced the dramatic incident and the pungent phrase. While the present conflict presents unique aspects the essential characteristics of the sea and of seamen remain; the sailor is conservative and respects tradition.

The impulsive nature of cruisers in action is well known. As an Allied squadron drove westward in pursuit of enemy raiders this fact led the Admiral to fly a signal which was to become famous:

"England expects this day that every man will respect the limits of the Pan-American Neutrality Zone should he happen to notice them."

The Admiral had two perfectly good eyes, but he smashed one lens of his binoculars before looking through them and turned abruptly to his companion on the bridge. "There may be something wrong with our damned observation today," he remarked.

It was such defect, no doubt, which led to an action off the coast of Florida, and although a light cruiser had the decency to lay a smoke screen between the battle and the beach, there was no real prospect of concealing the fact that the boys were bawling in forbidden waters.

There was immediate action in Washington, but Secretary Hull cut short the queries of the reporters with a terse firmness which would have done credit to John Paul Jones. "I have not yet begun to discuss," he snapped, and

summoned a secretary to whom he handed a sheaf of telegrams addressed to all the American Republics. "You may shoot these when ready, Ridley," he told him.

At the same time the President was pursuing his own course. With his flair for direct and dramatic action, he personally wrote out a message to be conveyed by his Ambassador to a certain personage in London. It was written on a slip of White House note paper and the President cautioned Mr. Kennedy on the confidential nature of his mission. "Don't give up the slip," he said, "and don't talk till you see the whites of his eyes."

So the Ambassador traveled by American Clipper and walked across the floor of a room in London to where a substantial man fitted closely in his chair behind a huge desk and blew smoke screens across his face from a huge cigar. Only when very close and able to use a quiet tone that could have been heard by neither Walter Winchell or Genevieve Tabouis did the Ambassador deliver his message:

"The President thanks you for the loan of your squadron which punished the invasion of the Pan-American Neutrality Zone; he would be delighted to borrow the squadron for the Neutrality Patrol during such time as it is on his side of the Atlantic."

Mr. Winston Churchill took the cigar from his mouth. "I dine happy," he said; "kiss me, Kennedy."

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## The People Will Discuss

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE only valuable lesson that I can see in the remarkable proceedings which took place at Queen's Park last week is that Parliament should not, and in future must not, be kept adjourned throughout long periods of grave national disturbance and uneasiness. The Canadian people do want to have the affairs of Canada discussed, and if they cannot have them discussed in the proper place, on the floor of the House of Commons, they will have them discussed in other places where they cannot be discussed as sensibly, as justly, and as responsibly. The people of Canada have wanted to have the conduct of Canada's war discussed ever since Parliament adjourned last autumn. They have been restless under the silence and the censorship of the Government and the vague and gossipy accusations of its critics. To that extent the instinct of Col. Drew and Mr. Hepburn in proceeding to the discussion of the conduct of Canada's war in the Ontario Legislature was sound. They knew that the public would listen to them with interest, and without the resentment which would ordinarily be felt towards legislators who discuss matters with which, as legislators, they have no particular concern.

Their motives in starting the discussion are another matter. Both Col. Drew and Mr. Hepburn are exceedingly ambitious for power, and both of them dislike the relative insignificance to which their Legislature is reduced in time of war. Col. Drew sees himself occupying a very important position in the Federal arena in the near future. Mr. Hepburn's concept of his own future is something of a mystery, and seems to vary with the state of his health and his temper; but unquestionably one of his dominant and most permanent purposes is to get into the Federal arena sufficiently to annoy another very eminent personage in it. In these circumstances they jointly, though probably not by collusion, took advantage of the fact that their Legislature got going ten days before the Dominion Parliament, to deliver a slashing attack upon a Government which had no members and no officials present to defend it, and less than a dozen untortured friends to rally to its support in the voting.

### Ahead of Dr. Manion

COL. DREW, who started the business, undoubtedly thought that here was a first-class opportunity to show what a much better job he could make of criticism than Dr. Manion. Mr. Hepburn, whose idea of introducing a resolution which the Conservatives could not refuse to support was clearly a last-minute inspiration, may have had no thought except that of showing once more how he can make his party members jump through hoops. If so, he may have been a bit disappointed at the result. The hoop-jumping was performed only by the more docile and better trained of his following, and even by them it was not done with the grace and nonchalance which we are accustomed to witness.

What will be the outcome of this astonishing performance is still difficult to tell. There is a Dominion election on the horizon, and the main ques-

tion is what will be the effect of the Ontario proceedings upon the minds of the voters on that occasion. There seems to me to be a strong probability that it will not be unfavorable to the Dominion Government. When Parliament is sitting, as it will be by the time these lines are read, it should not be difficult for Government spokesmen to establish in the public mind a lively sense of the difference between criticism by members of another legislative body, who are merely private citizens as far as Parliament is concerned, and criticism by members of the House of Commons, who are entitled to all of the information that can possibly be made available, and who speak in the presence of, and subject to answer by, the men whom they are criticizing. Col. Drew and Mr. Hepburn have between them stolen the limelight which should have been kept for Dr. Manion and his followers; and unless these are able to get it back again by a very searching and destructive analysis of the Government's war efforts, it is going to be easy for the Government to say that the only vigorous attacks upon its policies have come from quarters which had no mandate and no information for the discussion of national affairs.

### War-Time Uneasiness

There is one respect in which the criticism of the Dominion Government by Col. Drew and that by Mr. Hepburn should not be bracketed together. The criticism by Col. Drew almost certainly adds something to the uneasy feeling of many Canadians that there may be something seriously wrong about the management of Canada's war effort. That of Mr. Hepburn almost certainly does not. That this uneasy feeling exists and is very widespread there can be no doubt. It could, I believe, have been greatly lessened by a few days' discussion in the Dominion House of Commons in the interval since that House adjourned. It cannot be lessened in the slightest degree by months of discussions in all the nine legislatures of the nine provinces. It is a kind of uneasiness which always flourishes in time of war, when many things which are not part of the normal work of a peaceable Government have to be done, and done rapidly, and done often with a good deal of secrecy. It is largely a matter of rumors. One of the most typical of these rumors, which has been flying round for many weeks past, is that Mr. Wallace R. Campbell, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, is so disgusted with the limitations imposed by politicians upon the War Purchasing Board of which he is the head, that he is on the point of resigning. There is another and contrary rumor to the effect that he is very well satisfied with the work that his Board has been doing; but for one person who would repeat the latter rumor, a hundred will run around distributing the former. Mr. Campbell had not yet resigned up to the time when these lines were written; I do not think that he will have resigned by the time they are read. So long as he does not resign he is not a very convincing proof of the inefficiency of the Government's war effort.



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# THE HITLER WAR

## ... Or Hang Separately!

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S call to the neutrals of Europe to unite with Britain and France to put a speedy end to the war is only a logical development of the policy upon which the British Government embarked last March. From the moment when they finally comprehended that Germany could not be stopped by concessions but only by force they have hoped to be able to gather together enough *show* of the latter to convince Germany that she couldn't win, and so perhaps dissuade her from trying. It was with this in mind rather than any desire for "friendship" or close military collaboration, I think, that the Entente mission went to Moscow last summer. The Western Front was solid and uninviting to German attack, but the Eastern Front needed Russia's weight behind that of Poland, Roumania and Turkey to present a sufficiently discouraging vista to Germany. Stalin thought he knew a better game, so that plan didn't come about. But London has never given up the hope of forestalling the big war in the West.

In place of the colossus of Russia, somewhat less impressive since it took to motion, the present effort is to substitute the collective force of a number of smaller nations. In place of denying Germany the questionable economic aid of the Soviets, this move is to cut her off from the very real supplies of iron, oil, grain and copper of Scandinavia and the Balkans. This began at Geneva last December, when Britain turned back to the League. After completely ignoring its existence during the Sudeten Crisis, when one of its stoutest members was carved up, she turned up for the meeting which was to oust Russia and organize aid for Finland, as though nothing had happened. The League surprised everybody with its recovery of virility, and the British and French were not slow to perceive the advantage which they enjoyed at Geneva of associating with almost all the neutrals of Europe, and being able to emphasize their common interests, while Germany, self-excluded from the company, was by implication in the dock with Russia, a confidant in her crime.

### Germans Threatening

The Germans were no less quick to sense the possibilities of this situation. At once they set out to terrorize the small nations bordering on them into leaving the League, which they stigmatized as an anti-German association led by France and Britain and incompatible with neutrality. Their intimidation was directed with especial fierceness against Norway and Sweden, whom they accused of having sponsored the League meeting. They threatened to turn Scandinavia into a battleground if Norway and Sweden allowed Allied help to get through to Finland. Holland and Belgium were treated to another invasion scare. A threat of the same sort looms against Roumania in the report that German troops have displaced the Russians in the province of Stanislavow on the former Polish-Roumanian border. The German intention, besides driving all these small nations out of the League, is probably to frighten them into supplying Germany on credit with the raw materials for which she lacks the cash to bid on the open market. Half of Germany's purchases during the last war were secured on credit. In the early part of the Great War Germany had immense investments abroad and even in 1918 still had over half a billion dollars' worth of gold in her treasury. To begin this war she had no foreign investments and only a fraction of that amount of gold.

Will Germany's threats succeed, or will they only end by driving the Scandinavian, Lowland and Balkan nations (in order to cloak her next move Germany has to keep feinting in all these directions) to seek protection within the Allied fold and the British convoys, as Churchill urged them to do last Saturday? If such a united front is brought about, Hitler's pact with Soviet Russia must be given a large share of the credit. It has cleared the air wonderfully for a number of nations befogged until the last minute by Germany's masquerade as a bulwark against Bolshevism. Hungary, for instance, had been drawn towards Germany by her obsession with the Bolshevik bogey. Roumania had assured her precarious independence by balancing between Germany and Russia. Norway and Sweden had depended on a balance between Britain, Germany and Russia, and Finland on a balance between Russia and Germany. Belgium had dropped her military connection with France in 1936 mainly because of the Franco-Soviet Pact. She had no interest in being drawn into a war between Germany and Russia. Thus Hitler's amazing right-about-face has upset the policy of all these nations; and his cynical sell-out of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland has put an end to his pretensions of being the protector of Europe against Bolshevism.

### Threats That Failed

Will these threatened small nations answer Churchill's appeal, "fulfill their League obligations, stand together and bring the war to a speedy conclusion"?



"ROAD HOG!"

### Cost of Neutrality

Holland and Belgium, if they don't rise to Churchill's reminder that they owe their large overseas empires to the benevolent power of the British Navy, must at least begin to reflect that if they are to remain permanently mobilized and face a constant threat of invasion from Germany, they might as well be formally at war with her and have the advantage of Allied support arranged in advance. "Belgium," Sir John French wrote in 1914, "could never be persuaded to decide upon her attitude in the event of a general war. All that we ever had in mind was defence against attack by Germany. . . . What we desired above all things was that Belgium should realize the danger which subsequently laid her waste. . . . and assist in her own defence. The idea of attacking Germany through Belgium or in any other direction never entered our heads."

Has Belgium learned nothing from one of the highest-priced lessons in history? Her own preparations for defence and her courageous move in standing beside Holland when that country was menaced by Germany last November, while Belgium was promised immunity, prove that she has learned a great deal. She can have few illusions left as to the value of "neutrality" today. She and the other small nations cannot but have been heartened by the Finnish epic and by Russia's gratuitous display of her military impotence. The open sympathy of the United States for the Allied cause and the placing of her vast supplies and industrial plant at Allied disposal is bound to have a deep effect. Yet to assume from that that these nations are ready, or almost ready, to "hang together" in a united front to prevent being "hung separately" would be to look for a miraculous manifestation of human foresight that would force one to believe in the future of the race. It is a sad fact, but true, that feeling in Holland for example, has been more anti-British than anti-German. "Human beings," a London Times correspondent notes, "resent destruction less than appropriation," and while the Germans have only sunk Dutch ships and threatened several times to overrun the country, the British blockade has hit the Netherlands in the pocketbook. Churchill's reminder that they too should fight for freedom, they too should fight for freedom, has been resented as an "attack" on them.



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Facts from 65th Annual Report

### New Life Insurance \$ 87,235,888

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## Rowell-Sirois Commission

BY S. A. SAUNDERS

THE Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations will soon be tabled in the House of Commons; and, despite intense concentration upon problems arising out of the war, or perhaps even because of that, there is a very keen interest in the fate of the Report and a very real hope that early and decisive action will be taken upon its recommendations. It is the purpose of this article to appraise the probability that this hope will be realized, and it is the writer's conviction that circumstances are now more favorable to the achievement of tangible results than at any time since the work of the Commission was begun.

The problems for which the Commission has been endeavoring to find solutions spring directly from our federal system, and, in kind, are not unlike those with which other federal systems have had to wrestle. Decisions of the Privy Council and the formidable obstacles placed in the path of amendments to the British North America Act had virtually denied to Canada the customary procedure of gradually adjusting the constitution to meet basic changes in social, economic, and political conditions. The result was that, when the heavy strain of the depression of the 1930's bore down upon the Canadian economy, the political structure was found to be ill-adapted to the economic needs and the political realities of the time.

Prior to the 1930's it had been possible to allay regional unrests by such measures as the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, the Maritime Freight Rates Act, and the transfer to the Western Provinces of control over their natural resources. But similar measures were not available, and, if they had been, would not have been adequate, to ameliorate the serious and basic difficulties of the 1930's. In so far as the Great Depression was responsible for setting out in bold relief Canada's social, economic, and political problems, it might have been expected that it would force upon Canadian statesmen and scholars not only a recognition of the fundamental aspects of the problems but also an understanding of how those problems could best be solved. But neither in the field of politics nor in that of scholarship did there come forth the necessary leadership.

### A Cracking Structure

It was not until 1937 that the Commission was appointed to investigate the problems and to find a way out of the difficulties. By 1937 the coun-

try had experienced a fair measure of recovery, but the depression had done its work thoroughly—all too thoroughly. The stresses and strains seemed not only to have warped, but in many places to have definitely cracked, the economic and political structures; and it seemed to many that the Commission had come at least five years too late.

West of the Great Lakes, low prices for raw materials, drought, foreign tariffs and high interest rates had left a mark of bitterness upon the population, and that bitterness was vented upon the Central Provinces. East of Quebec, tension was in many respects less than it had been, but in New Brunswick the advocates of the Compact Theory of Confederation had a strong hold on the government. Ontario did not take kindly to the accusations levelled against her by the Western Provinces, and had grown suspicious of Ottawa. In Quebec, dissatisfaction was manifesting itself in the rise of French nationalism. The outlook seemed black indeed.

Before the work of the Commission was little more than well begun, the Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret was obliged to resign owing to ill health; and, before the hearings were completed, ill health had robbed the Commission of the services of its Chairman, the Hon. Newton W. Rowell. The latter loss seemed at the time to be irreparable; for, during his long years of public service, he had earned a nation-wide reputation for integrity and political sagacity, and it was his appointment as Chairman that led to the high hopes of most Canadians that this would not prove to be just another royal commission.

Nor were the Commissioners always well received during the hearings. They were snubbed by Alberta, boycotted by Quebec, scolded by Ontario, and read a lecture in constitutional history by New Brunswick.

### Hearings Did Much

Offsetting in part these discouraging experiences and circumstances were the numerous independent briefs submitted, which, for the most part, indicated a strong sense of Canadian unity; and the public hearings of the Commission did much to clear the atmosphere, if for no other reason than that those with real or imagined grievances had an opportunity to air them. But something more tangible and constructive resulted from these hearings. When governments, organizations and individuals settle down to the task of enumerating their com-

plaints, of analysing the conditions of which they are complaining, and of suggesting ways and means of meeting their difficulties, they usually find that the causes of their troubles lie much deeper than the machinations and political influence of other provinces, other groups, or other individuals. The truth of this becomes even more evident when the case has to be argued before such a body as a royal commission, where questions are asked, rebuttals permitted, and replies invited. Nor do these beneficial results accrue only to those who are concerned with preparing and presenting the briefs; but, in an inquiry such as the one now under discussion, where all branches of social, economic, and political activities are affected, they spread to all classes and all sections of the public.

### Indignation Spent

In the waning months of 1938, after the initial outbursts of indignation had spent themselves, it was obvious that the public was becoming aware of the basic aspect of the problems with which the country was faced, even if very few saw, or thought they saw, a way out of the difficulties. This better understanding on the part of the public became evident in the general attitude towards the work of the Commission as 1938 gave place to 1939. The loss of the services of the Hon. Newton W. Rowell was still regretted; but, as the other members of the Commission became better known, their qualifications, too, were appreciated, and interest in the personnel gave place almost entirely to interest in the problems that were being investigated. It was recognized that the Commission was taking its task very seriously and that it was doing its work thoroughly. The many times that the date for the appearance of the Report had to be put ahead was taken as evidence that the Commission was not going to be hurried into making recommendations that had not been thoroughly considered and adequately investigated.

Many of the unpropitious circumstances that prevailed when the Commission was appointed and during the public hearings have now disappeared or become greatly modified. Mr. Aberhart is still in power in Alberta, it is true, but the attitude of the West is certainly not nearly so critical as in 1937. Obviously to the satisfaction of the people of New Brunswick, and doubtless also to the relief of the government, the recent election in that province has removed from the government the Hon. A. P. Paterson, the chief exponent of the

(Continued on Page 9)



# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## Mutiny, That's What!

BY POLITICUS

IT IS not often that a premier's skin is saved by the Opposition, but that is just what happened last week in Ontario's Legislature. If Col. Drew and his members had voted with the Liberal bolters on the resolution condemning the King government, Premier Hepburn would now be a private member and someone else would have formed a government to try a different type of rule for the province.

Of the 44 pro-Hepburn voters 18 were Conservative. The 10 Nays were all Liberals. A straight party vote by the Conservatives would have meant 28 against the Hepburn resolution and 26 in favor. But much as George Drew would like to see Mitch Hepburn out of the way, it would have been impossible to vote against the resolution, for the entire question of lack of action by the federal government in its war effort was not only introduced by the Conservative leader but stressed by him. Unlike Mr. Hepburn's his speech in the throne debate was devoid of the personalities that Premier Hepburn always uses to make his actions effective.

The dissatisfaction with the manner in which Mr. King's Government conducted Canada's part in the war was expressed in the first day of the session two weeks ago, but it was not until Leaders' Day that it looked as if real fireworks would be the result of the debate.

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear both on Premier Hepburn and Mr. Drew to do something to force greater speed at Ottawa. The House of Commons, for reasons best known to Prime Minister King, has not been sitting. If it had, the Ontario resolution might never have been proposed, nor would there have been speeches leading up to it. Or lacking the sittings of the Federal House, if Dr. R. J. Manion had given voice to the demand from within his party for a criticism of what was considered lack of sufficient or effective activity, Ontario's House might not have been faced with the scene of an entire week of sittings devoted almost exclusively to matters which should have been aired in the House of Commons.

### No Orthodox Leader

George Drew, orthodox as he may be in many matters, is certainly no orthodox provincial leader. According to Major Lewis' "Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario," "The debate (on the Speech from the Throne) affords an opportunity for a review and (by the Opposition) a criticism of the actions of the Government during the recess, and a discussion of matters holding public attention at the time." Usually the Opposition devotes itself to a criticism of the actions of the Government. There is very little discussion of anything else. This session Col. Drew uttered not a word on Leaders' Day on provincial affairs, but devoted himself entirely to a discussion of the war and Canada's part in it.

It was a brilliant speech. One of the best Col. Drew has ever made. But it was not a debate, since there was no one to answer him from the Government benches. Nor could Col. Drew have expected any political advantage over Premier Hepburn by that speech, for one doesn't oust an opponent by saying something with which the opponent will agree. But in it he did make it clear that he had a right to discuss Canada's part in the war. Here is how he justified his right to speak on the subject: "Let no one suggest that these are matters which do not concern the members of a provincial parliament. It will be a sorry day for Canada if the doctrine is ever accepted that interest in the successful prosecution of this war is the exclusive prerogative of members of the House of Commons. Every Canadian is engaged in this war."

And again: "This is the first of the Canadian parliaments to meet in 1940. We have an important role to play. We represent one-third of the population and one-half of the industrial production of Canada. We have a right to speak." And still again a

reason which Col. Drew, it is hoped, will remember for the duration of the war: "We are fighting to preserve democracy and democracy begins at home. The best way to prove our faith in democracy is to maintain the first principle of democracy which is free speech. I intend to assert that right. Only if those things are said in public, which are being said on all sides in private, will there be any hope of that vigorous direction of our war efforts which will assure the effective organization of our manpower and resources for the defence of freedom and security in Canada."

Premier Hepburn's reply to Col. Drew was an unusual one. He agreed with Col. Drew, attacked Premier King, but generally spent most of his time answering questions concerning provincial affairs with which he thought the Opposition leader would deal. A sort of enaction of the song, "The Little Man Who Wasn't There."

At that time it did look as if Mr. Hepburn would do something about the King government. Trouble was definitely brewing and many of his supporters hoped it would not break as early as it did. They hoped Mr. Hepburn would discuss in caucus just what he intended to do. Associated with Mr. Hepburn as they were, and knowing that he was completely unpredictable, they still misjudged him.

### How Explosion Came

The matter was brought to a head in a most unusual way. Billy Duckworth, Toronto Conservative, rose in the House before the Orders of the Day to discuss the reported sale of 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to Russia. Joe Habel, Cochrane North Liberal, went after Mr. Duckworth. Premier Hepburn agreed with the Conservative member. From there he went after an editorial in the *Globe and Mail* and one in the *Toronto Star*. Mr. Drew came into the fight in agreement. But it still looked like one of those periodic flare-ups that have been usual in the House in years past. Morgan Baker, North York Liberal, however went to bat for Mr. King. The fat was in the fire. Mr. Hepburn associated himself with Col. Drew's criticisms, the House became noisier than ever. The fight waged all over the place.

Roland Patterson, Speaker in place of the Hon. James Clark who is ill, attempted to cut off all debate by ruling that the discussion was closed. Mr. Hepburn, fighting mad by this time, asked for a vote on the Speaker's ruling. The Speaker was overruled and the debate continued.

If one were to look for an example of the Premier's impetuosity one could find none better than that which happened on that occasion. He had before him a written resolution which he quickly edited. He then rose in the House to put the resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, who is president of the Ontario Liberal Association and who never gets into any of these scraps. Here is the resolution: "That this House has heard with interest the reports made by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition of the result of their visit to Ottawa to discuss war measures with the National Government and this House hereby endorses the statements made by the two members in question and joins with them in regretting that the Federal government at Ottawa has made so little effort to prosecute Canada's duty in the war in the vigorous manner the people of Canada desire to see."

### Non-Voting Liberals

Mr. Hepburn would have had his way without any particular display of opposition if he hadn't asked for it. The Speaker announced that the Yeas had it. That was not enough. The Premier asked for a recorded division. It was then that there was an exodus from the House that increased as the division bells rang. According to Liberal members who did not vote, there were between 20 and 25 Liberals who stayed in the Members' Room or in the corridors.

Bracebridge, Ont.

(Mr. Fairbairn is quite right. He is the only person who can say what he believes. We were merely concerned with what appeared to us to be the logical deductions from what he said. We have omitted a sentence from Mr. Fairbairn's letter dealing only with his opinion of SATURDAY NIGHT. Editor.)



They didn't want to vote against Mr. King. They didn't dare to vote against Mr. Hepburn.

In all Premier Hepburn's attacks on Prime Minister King he has never before put his members on the spot as clearly as he did last week. What's more, he announced that he would resign if the resolution did not carry. But there were still ten Liberals who remained in their seats and voted against their leader. It was a courageous thing to do, for in the past it has meant a cutting off of patronage, danger of public condemnation from the Premier, and greater danger of being unable to obtain the nomination for their ridings at future conventions. Mitch Hepburn is a tough customer and nobody knows it more than do his own members, including the ten who voted against him.

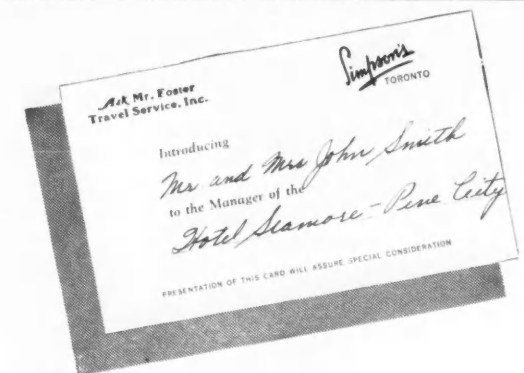
Here are the names of the brave men: A. W. Roebuck, Toronto Bellwoods (he had nothing to lose since he is on the outs anyway); M. T. Armstrong, Parry Sound, deputy party whip; C. F. Macfie, South

Middlesex; Morgan Baker, North York; D. M. Campbell, East Kent; W. A. Dickson, Perth; J. A. Habel, North Cochrane; R. G. Croome, Rainy River; J. P. MacKay, Hamilton East; C. O. Fairbank, Lambton East; R. G. Croome, Rainy River; J. P. MacKay, Hamilton East; C. O. Fairbank, Lambton East.

Not one of his cabinet ministers left Mr. Hepburn.

The party split, however, is much greater than the vote would appear to show. There is no doubt about it that if there had been a caucus on the subject some of his own cabinet members, those who stayed out of the chamber and many in it who voted in agreement with the resolution would have decided against the Premier's view. Those are the reasons why there will be no immediate action against the ten bolters. It is too dangerous to get tough until your complete power is restored.

Meanwhile in the public's eye there is bound to be a picture of the boy who called "wolf" once too often.



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LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING  
POOL CAR SHIPMENTS WITH SPECIAL  
RATES TO WESTERN PORTS



# STUDEBAKER BEATS ALL OTHER CARS IN GILMORE-YOSEMITE ECONOMY SWEEPSTAKES

Conducted under American Automobile Association supervision

Studebaker wins *first, second and third place* in this official economy test....no other car ever did this before!

**Studebaker Champion**  
**35.03 MILES PER IMP. GAL.**

**Studebaker Commander**  
**29.66 MILES PER IMP. GAL.**

**Studebaker President**  
**28.08 MILES PER IMP. GAL.**

ON January 4, 1940, in the great Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Sweepstakes—Studebaker's three famous cars finished first, second and third—ahead of all cars of all prices and sizes!

This is the most outstanding economy triumph ever scored by any one line of cars. Last year, with two cars entered, Studebaker won two of the first three places in the Sweepstakes—this year with three cars entered, Studebaker finished one—two—three!

And each of the three Studebakers entered—President, Commander and Champion—won first place in its price class!

The 110-horsepower, 8-cylinder Studebaker President finished with a better average for gas economy than two of the largest selling lowest price cars in the test.

For the second year in a row, the Studebaker Commander captured

the coveted Sweepstakes Trophy.

And the sensational new Studebaker Champion, with an official 35.03 miles per Imperial gallon, decisively proved itself 17% to 29% superior in gas economy to the three other leading lowest price cars.

All competing cars were driven by expert drivers and you cannot expect to match these records in everyday motoring. But they offer convincing evidence that you'll get the utmost in gasoline saving in any 1940 Studebaker you buy.

Come in today and drive one of these Studebakers—easy terms.

**PRICES BEGIN AT**  
**\$919**

for a Champion coupe, delivered at Walkerville.  
All prices subject to change without notice.

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

### Mr. Fairbairn's Views

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS surprised not to find in either of the two following issues my letter of denial of your ludicrous charge that I approve of violence in the class struggle.

There is only one person competent to say what I believe. You are not that person; I am. Once more then, I do not believe, nor have I ever believed in violence either for or against capitalism. I think it not only irreligious but idiotic. It follows that your argumentation about what you suppose I do, ought, could, or might believe, is ingenious but irrelevant. In the last war it seemed permissible

to ascribe whatever opinions were currently most odious to anyone who could not consent to it. A similar campaign is in operation now. Many who have hitherto held you in respect were shocked to find you participating in it.

R. EDIS FAIRBAIN.



SO YOU'RE A  
GOOD JUDGE  
OF DRINKS...



### but do you know anything about WATER?

Don't risk the delicacy and flavour of a long tall drink to carbonated tap water. Ask for Canada Dry's Sparkling Water.

Here's the difference: Canada Dry treats the water not just once but *three times* for purity. Then it's *alkalized* for your health. Next comes the famous "Pin-point" carbonation that gives Canada Dry's Sparkling Water millions of smaller *bubbles*, zest and sparkle that will last for 24 hours in an opened bottle!

The result (and that's what you're after) is a distinctive club soda with a *Champagne* sparkle, one that enhances and points up the subtle undertones, gives you a drink that's as zestful at the bottom as at the top.

Try it today... and you'll like it. Be thrifty, *buy* the new, easy-to-carry, handy home carton of three large family-size bottles.

## CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING WATER

THE CLUB SODA WITH THE LONGER-LASTING  
*Champagne* SPARKLE

Listen to Canada Dry's new radio hit  
"INFORMATION, PLEASE!"



## New Kind of Radio

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE Canadian press has been singularly silent about the progress of an entirely new kind of radio communication which was already coming into widespread use in the United States before the end of the year just concluded, and for which the Federal Communications Commission has issued experimental station licenses to six stations now operating in New England and to twenty-one additional stations in process of construction or about to be commenced. The new system employs a kind of wave which cannot be picked up by the present types of receiver, although adapters may be built into them to enable them to work with either kind. Two manufacturers are making receiving sets to operate with the new kind alone.

The characteristic of the new wave is that it employs what is known as frequency modulation, operating in the short-wave band, whereas the existing type of broadcast uses a wave of fixed frequency, modulated in certain other respects in order to convey its signals. Certain very important advantages are claimed for the frequency modulation system, and it is alleged to be just as efficient as the old system in all other respects.

The chief advantages are of two kinds. By modulating its frequency, the new system effectually dodges all interference by static. "The pattern of the static discharge never matches the broadcast wave pattern," says John J. O'Neill, an authority on the new medium, in an article in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "It is as though the broadcast wave were a complicated lock that was always changing its combination, and the static never had the right kind of key to fit it."

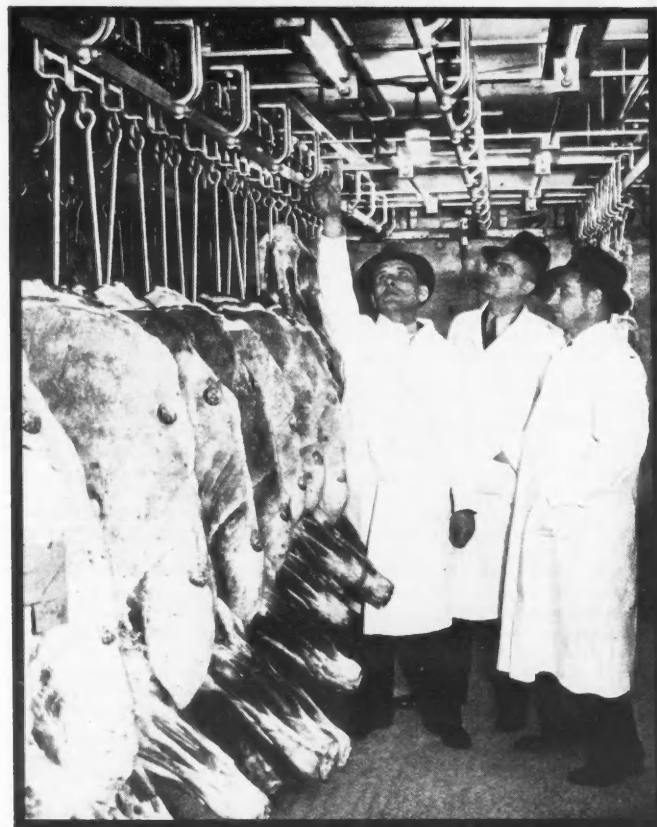
Perhaps even more important is the fact that there is no interference between the communications of two stations, or indeed of any number of stations, operating on the same wave length. It is said that it would be possible to operate a chain of fifty or more stations at different points in the United States, all on the same wave length, and that no interference

would result. The distance range of each station appears however to be considerably more limited than that of the high power stations of the old system.

Another peculiar characteristic is that a single set of waves can be used, like a single telephone or telegraph wire, to carry three different sets of signals, one of which may transmit audible sounds such as a musical program, another the signals for producing facsimile copies of pictures or printed matter, and a third the dot and dash signals of a Morse code message, so that a single receiving set taking in one set of waves only could be used to render a program, to print a radio newspaper, and to record code messages.

As regards the transmission of musical sounds it is claimed that the new system has one great advantage, in that it is not necessary to use telephone lines between the place of origin of the program and the broadcasting station. Even with special lines installed at great expense to give the highest possible fidelity of sound transmission, there is a large range of overtones which cannot get over the telephone. The frequency modulation system uses no wires at all, but a low power short-wave sending set at the studio which conveys the program to the transmitting station, and does so with all the richness of the original sound. Nor is a wire necessary for long-distance chain transmission, as the remoter stations can pick up the broadcast of the nearer station and re-amplify it just as the original station does.

It is said that the cost of the new receiving sets will be about the same as those now in use, but that their loud-speaker apparatus will be improved to utilize the wider range of overtones provided by the new circuits. The method is the invention of Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia University, who has already given to radio several of its most important improvements of recent years, such as the regenerative receiver circuit, the super-heterodyne circuit, and the circuit of super-regeneration.



AN ENGINEER POINTS OUT the "Sterilamp", magic light that solves the beef industry's oldest problem—the production of choice tender meat from every carcass.

## Science Aids Beef

BY H. DYSON CARTER

DURING the peak war year of 1918 Canada's meat exports soared to 126 million pounds—half a billion beef meals. Once again beef production in this country will become an industry of major importance to the Allies. But this time there will be one great difference. Science has recently achieved a complete victory over "bully beef," that leathery staple of front line menus, and made possible the unlimited mass production and storage of juicy, tender meat at almost negligible process cost.

Real efforts to improve beef quality have hitherto been confined entirely to breeding and to selected fattening diets. The grading of meat before and after slaughter remains a makeshift that raises general quality only as it teaches the inferior stock raiser a lesson through his pocketbook. And it is well known that beef graded highest may reach the skillets tougher than steak from a low graded carcass. Hence age-old methods of "hanging" meat have survived; exquisitely tender roasts have always been available to those who could afford to pay several dollars a pound. But meat tenderized by hanging in warm rooms is to a large extent spoiled, and the trimmed waste accounts for prohibitive cost. Vegetable enzymes spread on meat before cooking have lately become popular, although here again the method is very old and is not adaptable to the packing industry.

### What Makes it Tough?

The new scientific tenderizing process is a striking result of co-operative research. Its simplicity doubtless turned hundreds of orthodox meat experts mold-green with envy. For the "Tenderay" method is no more than a practical answer to three riddles long ago solved by science: what makes meat tough, what makes it tender, and why does it go bad?

Chemists replied that meat is tough simply because of the hard tissues binding the meaty muscle fibres together. These tissues are composed of two transparent substances, collagen and elastin. When chemical action turns collagen and elastin into the more familiar gelatin, tender meat results. Such chemical action is spontaneous and natural, taking place whenever meat is hung in a warm, humid atmosphere. Refrigeration-preserved meat becomes tender so slowly that flavor juices dry out in the process and there is much loss both in quality and in weight. In 1936 the Kroger Food Foundation set this question before the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research: How can

putrefaction be prevented while beef is kept warm enough to tenderize itself by nature's own process? For the answer science turned back to research a quarter of a century old. Ultra-violet light has long been known as a powerful killer of bacteria. But standard U-V lamps are cumbersome, hot, unreliable and expensive—everything the packing industry must avoid. Westinghouse engineers set to work. Their final achievement was the "Sterilamp," an amazing piece of equipment. Built like a "neon" tube, Sterilamps only one inch long kill all bacteria within fifteen feet! They are rugged, cool in operation, last for 4000 hours and in industrial sizes draw only twelve watts of electricity.

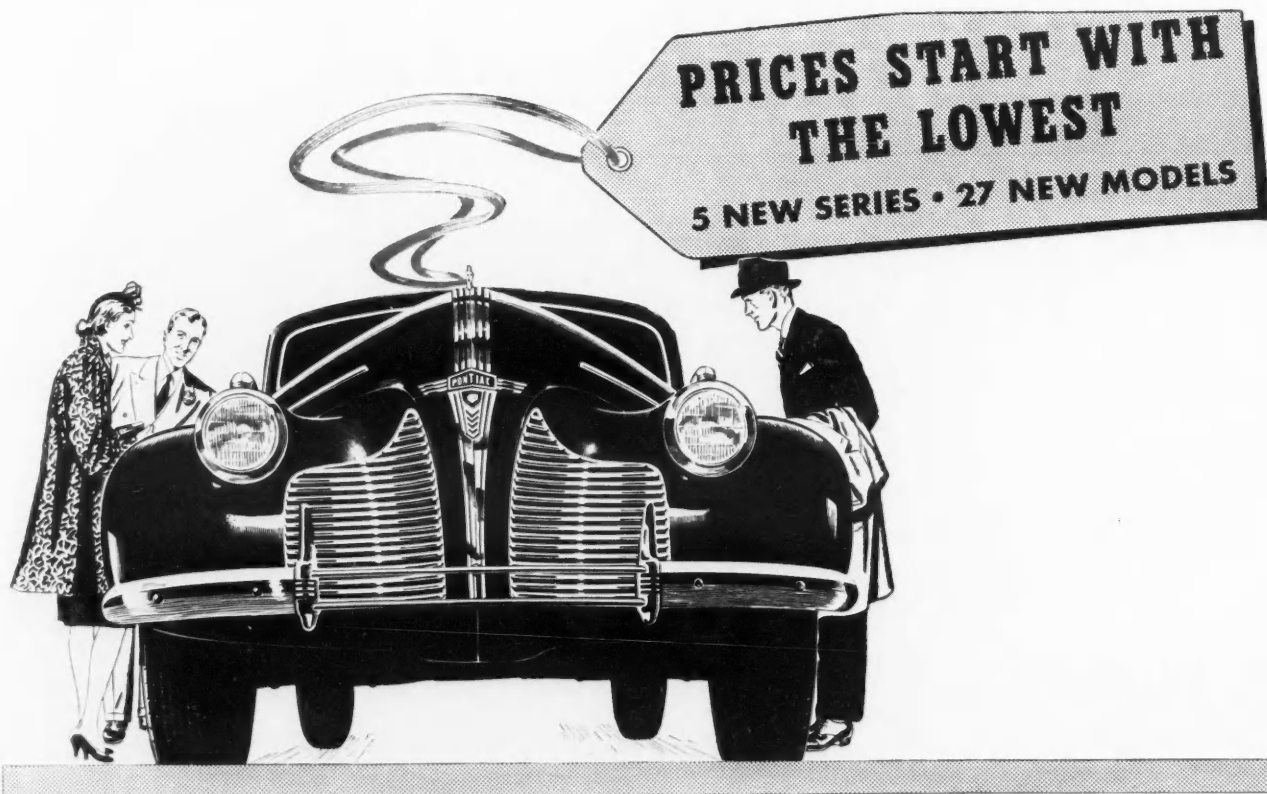
In the Tenderay Process carcasses are hung at living room temperature in humid rooms lighted by Sterilamps. The meat need not be directly exposed to the ultra-violet light. It is necessary only to circulate the air, which itself becomes a powerful sterilizing agent. The toughest beef under these conditions will turn choice and tender in one to three days. It can then be put into normal chill storage.

Tenderized meat is juicy, uniformly tender throughout the whole carcass, and retains all natural flavor, vitamins and food value. Most important of all, the process requires so little change in packing house routine that its tremendous advantages will probably be passed on to the consumer without price increases.

The effect on the export beef situation will be profound. Grading standards must inevitably undergo drastic changes. It was a fortunate coincidence that the Tenderay Process was perfected a few months before the outbreak of war, for the coming urgencies of food supply will assure the swift and widest possible application of this revolutionary development. The mass production tenderizing of beef may prove to be one of the few permanent benefits of the present disastrous conflict.

The Sterilamp also promises war time progress in another direction. By providing bacteria-killing air for hospital operating rooms the new lamp will save countless human lives. Because of its ruggedness Sterilamp can be used even in mobile field hospitals, where danger of infection is greatest.

Indeed, so vast are the potential uses of this new humane weapon—germ-destroying air—that the Sterilamp may mark the final triumph of man over his worst bacterial enemies. Such are the unguessed possibilities of a research humbly started by a grocery company and already applied to half a dozen major industries.



## PONTIAC Moves to the Head of the "Class"

JUST TAKE one look at a 1940 Pontiac... and you'll know why Motoring Canada acclaim it the style sensation of the year!

From that sparkling front-end with its distinctive Silver Streak to the gracefully moulded trunk, it's got what it takes to be the Nation's Number One Beauty... just as it's Number One for Value.

5 New series for 1940! 20 thrifty new sixes... 7 brilliant new eights... and prices start with the lowest. Put them on your "looking list" and you'll find a Pontiac that meets your needs and purse exactly.

You can depend that the Pontiac you choose will step you right up into the head of the "class". For into these 1940 cars, Pontiac designers and engineers have put the extra style, extra comfort, extra features, extra performance and extra distinction to make your motor car a proud possession.

Even if the 1940 Pontiacs cost a lot more, they'd still be worth it. So why not cross the line from utility to luxury now that *luxury costs so little!* Better go see the new Pontiacs today.

5 SERIES: Arrow "6"; Special "6";  
Deluxe "6"; Deluxe "8"; Torpedo "8"

**Pontiac**  
for Pride and Performance



FROM THE RANKS. The first officers to be awarded commissions from the ranks since the outbreak of war march past Brigadier Airey on their "passing out" parade from their O.T.C. course.



# Within Our Gates

BY MRS. G. RAYMOND BOOTH

RECENTLY it was the privilege of myself and my family to spend the afternoon with three refugee families of Jewish faith on their well-equipped up-to-date farm, where each member of the group has his or her special daily task to perform and all are working together in splendid co-operation and with unusually fine results.

At four o'clock we gathered around the long kitchen table and had coffee with fruit cake and "apfel strudel," served as graciously as though we were their guests in the "old world" drawing rooms from which they came.

Later we were shown through the many large rooms in this unusually large stone farm house. Each room contained magnificent wardrobes, huge in size, and marvellously beautiful as to wood and workmanship. Most of them were decorated with carvings in strange old designs and we knew at once that they were antiques but treasured more because of associations as family heirlooms than for their actual value as antiques. In most of the rooms were tables, chairs and desks to match the wardrobes.

There is one room in which the children are not allowed and which the women of the household never dust or clean. It is the "sanctum sanctorum" of one of the men whose brother, in the old land, was a student of archaeology and a collector of rare specimens of ancient art. Here were very old Persian rugs, a three-hundred-year-old Turkish prayer rug, the largest and oldest wardrobe of them all, which the worms had filled with tiny holes, and a number of cloisonné vases and urns, as well as Grecian urns and jugs more than two thousand years old and rare bits of ancient Chinese pottery. In the many bookcases I read the titles of rare old German books as well as those of a number of modern books of science, biography, art, etc.

## Cooking Is Also Art

In the room across the hall we saw some very fine paintings, both in oil and water colors. These had been done in Italy by the charming little woman who is the volunteer cook for the entire group. When I suggested, most emphatically, that she really should resume her painting and not neglect her art, she laughingly replied:

"But, I do not neglect it! I had to learn to cook and, after all, *cooking is an art*, you know!"—not a note of sadness or self-pity or regret from this real artist from the old land, who, for the time being, is more than content to find expression for her great ability in the "art of cooking" three large meals a day for her fellow refugees. My heart bowed down in humility before her high courage.

"Our hired girl is a man," one of the women cried as she opened another door and we caught a quick glimpse of hangings and rugs of a deep, warm red and the same massive wardrobe and chairs.

"He is a young priest from Hungary," she continued, "and has been living with us since his escape to Canada. He helps us with the heavy house-work and we say of him that he is our 'hired girl'."

Another cultured, refined little woman with her equally fine husband looks after the hens. The brand new hen houses are as modern and as well-equipped as any model hen house one could find in all the land. Each of the six hundred and fifteen hens is tagged, her eggs are weighed—in short, a complete record is kept of every hen and her activities.

In the large barn we found six work horses, several young colts, thirty-one fine healthy Holsteins and thirteen young calves—one, only two hours' old, was promptly given my name, "Gracia," by these jolly German children.

## Water from the Rock

As we left the barn we stepped for a moment into the spotlessly clean, ice-cold milk-room and were shown a wide, deep cement reservoir of icy cold water in which stood cans and pails of milk.

"Why, where does this come from?" I exclaimed.

"Ah! That is a *real* story which I must tell you," said the little lady whose task it is to care for the hens, and for the next half hour or so it was just as if I had stepped right back into the pages of the Old Testament itself.

During the hot August days the farm wells threatened to run completely dry and all the water for the stock, the chickens and the household must be hauled from neighbors' wells at some distance from the farm. This task took up each day a great deal of time needed for other tasks. It was a very trying experience and when the kindly neighbors' wells began to go dry too they were almost at their wit's end.

Then, one day, an elderly man of the neighborhood came along and offered to locate a new well with a "twig" of some sort. The refugees were highly amused, but allowed him to proceed just to humor him. The twig, so the old man said, indicated that water would be found near the kitchen door and almost at the foot of a giant old walnut tree some one hundred and thirty years old. No one wanted a well in that awkward spot, but so great was the need for water that they agreed to let him try. The old man drilled down a few

feet and struck solid rock. Nothing daunted, he insisted on using dynamite and after a blast or two which threatened to wreck all of the buildings, lo and behold! out of the solid rock there gushed a mighty torrent of living water—an artesian well!—flowing at the rate of 65,000 gallons per day and never over 32 degrees in temperature.

"It's like a miracle," she cried, as we stood beside the covering over the well in the winter's dusk and listened to the sound of its deep, steady flowing.

"It is a miracle," I said to myself as I remembered an old, old story of another group of Jewish refugees being rescued from a land of persecution. Like a wandering ship at sea whose captain cannot find sanctuary in any port for his human cargo, they wandered back and forth in the wilderness until near to death from thirst. Then, their leader struck the solid rock with his staff and lo!—forth from the rock gushed streams of living water. Jehovah was with them still!

## Family Heirloom

At Christmas time I received a gift which touched me deeply and which pleased as well as saddened me to a greater degree than any gift I have ever received.

This gift was a beautiful old carving set of heavy silver and came to me in a velvet-lined case falling apart from age and long usage. It was given to me by a refugee woman who was not officially permitted to bring any of her household silver out of Germany. But, through the kindness of an old neighbor, now a Nazi customs official, she was allowed to pack among articles of clothing and bedding, a few of her most treasured pieces of silver, every one a precious family heirloom, handed down from generation to generation. And this lovely Christmas gift to me was one of her few cherished heirlooms salvaged from the breaking up of her home and the persecution which drove her husband and herself, with their three children, to seek refuge in this, "our Canada."

We were very proud to use this lovely carving set at our Christmas dinner, when our guests were refugees from Germany, Austria, Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia. They assured us that the carving set was a "real antique"—almost priceless! More priceless than the gift is the memory which it brought of the day I spent in the farm home of this "giver of lovely gifts" a few weeks ago and the brave and beautiful things the father said to me about their efforts to "strike root" in this new land and make it their own.

At the mother's request we had gone out to the barn to see the new calf and the cows, the horses and pigs. The father, who had owned a huge farm in the old land, had never had to do actual farm work before, but as we approached the barn, he left his task of loading manure into a small wagon and sprang forward to open the door with all the dignity and courtliness of a real gentleman—and with no word or sign of apology for his appearance or his task. He showed me through the newly renovated barn as proudly as an artist might display his work, but I scarcely realized what I saw or heard for marvelling at the indomitable courage of this brave couple with their invisible background of culture, refinement and wealth.

## Beauty of Strength

As we stood in the stall beside the young calf I noticed and commented upon the huge, hand-hewn beams of the barn. My host replied:—

"Yes, and are they not *beautiful* with strength! You see, the old barn was torn down but this new barn was built upon the foundation stones and the beams of the old. They were too sturdy and enduring to be destroyed or cast aside."

"Why," I exclaimed in amazement, "what a coincidence!—at the beginning of the Hitler régime in Germany the epistle from the German Yearly Meeting of Friends contained, almost word for word, part of your remark. They had just finished building a new Friends' Meeting House in Germany and the Yearly Meeting was being held there. Their epistle said: 'The new Meeting House has been built upon the foundation stones and the beams of the old which were too strong and enduring to be destroyed.' In that sentence we Friends in Canada saw a double meaning."

I shall never forget the deeply spiritual silence of the next few moments as we three stood close together in the hay beside the manger, our eyes lifted to the old, old beams above our heads, our feet firmly planted upon the old, old stones of the floor. Nor shall I forget the picture of my host as he turned toward the wide open door and leaned upon the fork with which he had been working, his coarse work boots heavy with manure, his long, slender fingers rough and cracked and stained, his blue work shirt open at the throat and his finely sensitive face lifted as he gazed out across the frozen acres of his new farm.

This Christian gentleman of culture and education, who speaks several languages fluently, whose only "crime" in Germany was that of being of partial Jewish descent and of loving, and teaching English to little children who were bound to be refugees some day—this gentleman, out of the depths of persecution and suffering, said to me: "How well those



PREMIER KING IN FILM. The Prime Minister appears briefly in this scene from "The Democratic Way," a strikingly successful short film which dramatizes Canada's spirit of loyalty to democratic ideals. The film, originally produced privately, as a gift to the King from Canadian ex-service men, through the generosity of Col. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, is now being shown publicly. It has had remarkable reception in its first Canadian showings, is now about to open in Great Britain and will shortly have its premiere in Hollywood, on a special all-British program.

words express the thing we are trying to do! Exiled from the land of our birth—our homeland—we strive to hold fast to 'whatsoever things' were strong and true and enduring in character, and upon these, the foundation stones and beams of our culture in the old life, we endeavor to build the structure of our new life in this new land, now our 'homeland,'—casting aside all that is superfluous and useless in custom or habit of living."

Then, as the hot tears of pity and understanding rolled, unchecked,

down my cheeks, he bowed low above my hand and said, with a deep note of hope and faith replacing the sadness in his voice: "And it is most encouraging and inspiring to find that the beams of the structure of our old life that were sturdy enough to carry over into the building of the new are possessed of exactly the same enduring qualities as the strong, sturdy beams of your Canadian life. So, I think we may, some day, be truly one of you."

As, indeed, they already are!

"How did you get rid of Zelma?"  
"I told her I was out of Sweet Caps."

**SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES**  
"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

Highlights from the

# 93rd Annual Report

of Canada's Oldest Life Assurance Company

"The present strength behind our policy contracts has never been exceeded at any time in the Company's history."


A. N. Mitchell, President.

- Sales of new paid-for life insurance during the year amounted to \$61,145,371. In addition, new considerations of \$1,695,093 were received for annuities.
- Life insurance in force at the end of 1939, excluding annuities, amounted to \$810,291,141.
- Assets, representing almost entirely accumulated savings of our policyholders, increased to \$268,046,507, the highest figure in the company's history.
- The average rate of interest earned on all the company's investments was 4.29% compared with 4.25% in 1938.
- Income from all sources amounted to \$39,022,044 in 1939, an increase of \$380,667 over the 1938 total.
- Surplus funds and special reserves of \$13,024,729 show an increase of \$1,450,611 from the previous year.
- Dividends to policyholders were increased in 1939 for the third successive year. And it was announced at the annual meeting that unless unforeseen developments arise a further and larger increase will be made in July, 1940.

# The Canada Life

Assurance Company





## Solid Growth

"The solid growth of the Company both in size and strength during the past year is shown in the Annual Report presented today. That growth has been continuous month by month. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has had no appreciable effect upon it."—From the President's Address at Annual Meeting.


	1938	1939
<b>Policies in force</b>		
1919 - 21 MILLIONS	\$203,339,668.00	\$219,883,976.00
1929 - 121 MILLIONS		
1939 - 219 MILLIONS	32,455,134.00	34,757,262.00
<b>Assets</b>		
1919 - 3 MILLIONS	8,442,809.22	9,434,407.34
1929 - 14 MILLIONS		
1939 - 38 MILLIONS	34,433,026.68	38,588,099.26
<b>Free Surplus</b>		
	1,679,610.34	1,726,402.45
<b>Average Rate of Interest Earned 4.86%</b>		

# CROWN LIFE

Established 1900      **INSURANCE COMPANY**      Home Office Toronto

**BRANCH OFFICES IN TORONTO**

Crown Life Building, 59 Yonge Street	Hermant Building, 21 Dundas Square	Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., 25 King Street West
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## THESE MEN

report to  
their fellow policyholders

THE DIRECTORS of North American Life are proud to present to their fellow policyholders, a report of their stewardship for the past year:

A total of \$5,836,610 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries.

The Company's liberal scale of dividends has been maintained.

New Business totalled \$25,652,917.

Profits from the year's operations were higher.

Expenses continued at the same low level.

The mortality ratio was reduced.

Interest was earned at a gross rate of 4.68%.

The policy lapse rate was the lowest in the Company's history.

Special Reserves and Surplus Funds totalled \$5,558,170, including Investment Reserves of \$1,600,000.

North American Life is a mutual company owned and controlled by its policyholders.

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

HEAD OFFICE      TORONTO

Assets \$65,001,883      Business in Force \$239,457,765


PLEASE WRITE FOR A COPY OF THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT



**A.J. MITCHELL**  
Vice-President  
President, A.J. Mitchell & Co. Ltd.  
Toronto



**W.E. BUCKINGHAM, B.C.**  
Cairns, Ontario



**E.W. KNEELAND**  
President, Kneeland & Co. Ltd.  
Burlington, Ont.




**CHRISTOPHER SPENCER**  
President, David Spence Ltd.  
Toronto, Ont.



**H.J. HUMPHREY**  
Vice-President and General Manager  
Toronto Life, Canadian Pacific  
Burlington, Ontario



**H.A. TASCHEREAU, LL.B.**  
Quebec, P.Q.



**G.H.A. MONTGOMERY, B.C.**  
Montreal, P.Q.



**A.C. PARTRIDGE**  
President, Canadian Life & Accident Co.  
of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

## A Priestley Parable

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LET THE PEOPLE SING, by J. B. Priestley. Macmillan. \$2.75.

IN A prefatory note Mr. Priestley explains the genesis of this book. Early in 1939 he was asked by BBC to write a tale which could be broadcast as a serial. This series by a coincidence began Sept. 3rd, the very day war was declared and continued throughout the autumn. But the author found that a mere group of dramatic broadcasts could not contain all he wished to say; and the full text of his story constitutes a very entertaining parable on English provincial life today. A spirit of fun permeates every page in a degree not manifest since he wrote "The Good Companions." Nevertheless it is evident that a serious purpose lies back of his frolicsome narrative. In "English Journey" and in other books, he has dealt with the drabness of life in the industrial towns of his country. In this novel he suggests a partial remedy, signified in his title. Restore the spirit of song and merriment among the workers of England, is the message of his parable.

At the outset, one assumed that he had penned a picaresque novel of the type of "Pickwick Papers,"—a form of which, in "The Good Companions," he showed himself the greatest modern master. A fallen star of the music halls, mistaken for an Irish Republican terrorist, and a cultured refugee from Prague, who has gotten into a passport mix-up, are driven forth on a series of adventures which one assumed would take them over a wide field. But their journey soon comes to an abrupt end in the little town of Dunbury, an ancient rural market centre. It has become industrialized through the branch factory of a great American corporation, which has attempted to introduce

"system" and modern mass production,—in other words to put new wine into old bottles. With light but innumerable touches of detail Mr. Priestley shows us a provincial town in a state of economic transition; and in the process, joy is left out. How the two fugitives manage almost unconsciously to change situation is related in scores of stimulating episodes.

Mr. Priestley limns a host of minor characters, and has the Dickens touch in presenting them. As soon as introduced they come to life sympathetically. Many of them are oddities, but all carry conviction. For instance there is the British pro-consul who has been a great man in distant parts of the Empire, now vegetating in idleness at home; a dull, surly man when sober, but a glamorous companion at night when he is drunk. And there is a delightful study of an ex-music hall comedienne of the Marie Lloyd type, who has become the capable mistress of a "road-house" on the American model. The tale speeds



J. B. PRIESTLEY  
Author of "Let the People Sing".

along joyously, but its serious import is always clear. One is glad to record that Mr. Priestley has reverted to the old solatium of a happy ending. One had begun to fear that like so many lesser novelists on both sides of the Atlantic, he had accepted the fatuous superstition that a happy ending is "bad art"; or baser still, "anti-social."

## Woman of Timelessness

BY PENELOPE WISE

PORTRAIT OF JENNIE, by Robert Nathan. Ryerson. \$2.25.

IF YOU like your reading hard-boiled, full of degeneracy and violence, you will slap the facile label "escapist" on "Portrait of Jennie," and miss a fine and unusual book. It is the story of a young artist, discouraged, unsuccessful, who meets one winter evening a little girl, playing by herself in Central Park. It is Jennie. Who she is and what she is you will have to answer for yourself.

She embodies a theory of time, or timelessness, which gives the book its peculiar quality. It suggests, of course, superficially the idea of Mr. Priestley's play, "I Have Been Here Before." The author does not make it explicit, nor can I, any more than I can grasp the theory of the gold standard or of relativity. I think I have it, and then a cog slips, and it is gone. Anyway, the artist goes home after his meeting with the strange and endearing child, and his sketches of her are the beginning of his success. "The thing I like about them" the art dealer says, "is the way you've managed to catch that look of not belonging—how was it you said?—not altogether belonging to today. There ought to be something timeless about a woman. . . I don't know what the matter is with women today. In my opinion, they lack some quality which they used to have—some quality of timelessness which made them seem to belong to all ages at once. Something eternal—you can see it in all the great paintings from Leonardo to Sargent."

The artist sees her again and again, and at each meeting she has come to a new phase of girlhood and womanhood, though it is a development that bears no relation to the actual time that has elapsed. The love that grows up between them has its roots in an unremembered past, in the future as well as in their time together, and Jennie's strangely foreboded death is not its ending. Jennie is one of what Shelley called the "shapes that haunt Thought's wilderness."

The everyday characters in the story are painted with a skilful touch: Miss Spinney, the astute and kindly helper in the art gallery, Arne Kunst-

## BOOK OF THE WEEK

### The Prodigious Romans

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

VERDUN, by Jules Romain. Ryerson. \$2.75.

THE sheer magnitude of Jules Romain's "Men of Good Will" Series has probably defeated a great many readers. Three thousand and five hundred pages lie behind and no one but the author himself knows how much is still ahead. With his latest volume "Verdun," however, he deals with a subject of universal and overwhelming interest, and so will undoubtedly draw in a vast number of readers who up till now have hesitated to make the plunge. They will discover that Romain is not only one of the most prodigious but one of the most accessible of authors. His world is a society without passports, which can be entered at any point. His characters come and go, with little attachment to one thread of narrative. Often they vanish altogether and are replaced by others, who vanish in turn; since the author is concerned not with the destiny of individuals but with a moving point in history.

With "Verdun" M. Romain's enormously complicated pattern takes on a unique clarity. Through all the preceding volumes he has shown us how the lines of pre-war France were drawn. Now he shows us where they lead. One sees at last how the careful, unhurried, often exasperatingly detailed preparation was necessary for a task that demands little less than omniscience.

No one has ever questioned M. Romain's omniscience. The criticism up till now has been that it often played too widely, leaving one informed but no wiser. That criticism can hardly hold in the case of "Verdun." He faces here the intolerable horror of our own times and everything he has to say has significance and insight. He gives us the Great War from above and below; in its political military and strategic aspects, and in terms of the human spirit, betrayed or brutal, tortured or resigned.

IT IS doubtful if any method less free-moving and versatile than Jules Romain's could have encompassed the First World War so triumphantly. Other authors have given us the War through the eyes of one character or a group of characters, in a limited arena. Romain's is ubiquitous and, apparently, omniscient. Fighters, civilians, generals, politicians, profiteers, Kaiser Wilhelm himself, are all revealed in the light of the terrible conflagration as the author swings his moving camera through the whole arena of conflict like some super-director of the screen.

"Verdun" has no central characters. But it has under its complex and varied surface a line of action so unswerving and powerful as to make it one of the most exciting novels the Great War has produced. From the opening pages everything leads up to the siege of

Verdun. A whisper of insecurity runs through the book, a sense of cross-purposes, blundering inactivity, and intensifying fear; until on the frightful morning of February 21st the storm breaks and the spectacle-climax of history opens on the Western front.

Through all this drama and spectacle Romain lights with irony and understanding the activities of the groups within and behind the lines. General Duroure's front line tour with the visiting deputies; Imbard's dextrous faking of an impossible raid, in order to save his men and satisfy the ambitions of his General; the war-salon of Madame Godorp; the industrialist Haverkamp making a deal of grenades over partridge and burgundy; and, in a profoundly moving scene, the troubled Abbe Jean trying to explain to a one-time parishioner, now mutilated and dying, the meaning of war in spiritual terms.

The meaning of war. That is the problem that engages Romain beyond everything else. How,—and above all,—why, he asks, do men endure it?

"...these five words seem to be written in letters of fire above my dug-out," writes Jerphanion to his friend Jallez. "Nothing can be worth this!... This is the final word of wisdom as far as war is concerned. Everything else is mere fine writing."

Yet the fighter continues to endure. In a long conversation with Jallez toward the end of the novel Jerphanion tries to explain his endurance: "Yes, the great operative influence is, I am sure, the sense of social pressure.... But later he adds, "To be fair. No matter how strong or how cunning the collective will may be it could not compel and continue to compel the individual to action against his own nature. One must always reckon, for example, with the love of destruction.... Man has to demolish what he himself has created."

And finally: "My real point is this: that for the men in the trenches... the idea that they must stay where they are and get on with their job because there is no real alternative is not enough to keep them in spirits, to prevent their moral collapse. Each one of them has got to find some fixed idea, the secret of which is known to him alone."

For the young officer fresh from Saint-Cyr, there is the passion for the preservation of France. For the idealist, there is the thought, "This is the war to end war." The despairing is drawn by the danger itself, "because it gives him the illusion that life is still sweet." The fatalist, the pessimist, the fanatical or mystical Catholic each has his private faith to support him. "Picture to yourself trench after trench filled with men thinking such thoughts," Jerphanion concludes, "and you will find the answer to your question... That is why Verdun still stands."

## BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

ler, the roaring artist friend with his "wild and violent" pictures; Gus Meyer, taxicab driver and inarticulate philosopher. In depicting the background of the story, in New York and Cape Cod, Mr. Nathan has a fine sureness and economy of phrase, as when he writes of the skaters on the pond in Central Park: "Schoolboys fled past, like schools of minnows, bent over, on racing skates, cutting ice and wind," or when he describes the fishermen drawing in their nets at Provincetown.

"Portrait of Jennie" is a strange and beautiful book, and if you don't understand Mr. Nathan's idea about time, I don't see that it matters, any more than the inability to analyze a fine piece of music need prevent your enjoyment of it.



JULES ROMAIN  
Author of "Verdun".



# THE BOOKSHELF

## A Sheaf of Recent Books

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. HAROLD NICOLSON, who is probably quoted more often in these columns than any other British political commentator, has collected his running comments upon British and European politics during the first half of 1939 in a volume entitled "Marginal Comments" (Macmillan, \$2). A commentator must have a good deal of literary style and a good deal of philosophy if his passing remarks are still to be readable a year after they were written; but Mr. Nicolson has plenty of both. Some of his remarks are so good that he can even repeat them five years after they were originally made, as in the case of this observation about the Germany of Hitler and the Germany of 1913, which was originally uttered in 1934: "Before the war, German diplomacy was governed by the views of the officers' mess. Today it is governed by the views of the sergeants' mess." That may be unjust to an excellent class of non-commissioned officers, but it is not unjust to German diplomacy. Mr. Nicolson is one of those who early became convinced that the only way of preventing the present war was to convince Hitler that any further act of aggression would bring Great Britain against him. This is unquestionably true, and the British probably did convince Hitler of it as regards an act of aggression performed without the backing of Russia. But the Russians, who quite well knew the contrary, convinced him that the British would not dare to resist an act of aggression committed with their backing. Mr. Nicolson seems to have been the original author of the "We want to fight Hitler" story, which he published as far back as July 14, as a personal experience. I think he should get the credit for it.

THE most valuable condensed handbook about Nazi Germany that I have yet seen—176 pages, pocketable size, and admirably clear but not too large type—is "Hitler's Germany" by Karl Loewenstein (Macmillan, \$1.50), which narrates succinctly and with plenty of factual data the story of the rise of the National Socialist movement, describes the governmental structure of the Third Reich, analyzes its instrumentalities of power, discusses the relation between the nation and the individual which it sets up, gives a very full account of the machinery for the totalitarian organization of daily life in the service of the State as it works in the case of the various different occupations, and concludes with a glance into the future in which the idea of a rebellion against the Nazi rule is dismissed as impossible until after the war has been lost by Germany. The book is written in a highly scientific tone, with no attempt to work up indignation about anything. The one outstanding impression left is that of the extraordinary perfection of the machinery for gathering every vestige of authority and influence into the

hands of the high members of the Nazi party. "In a nutshell, the NSDAP guarantees the status quo of power to the ruling class which, by creating jobs, arousing mass-emotionalism, and last, but not least, by spreading terror, maintains and increases its own hold over the people." It is impossible not to agree with the author that nothing but defeat in war could possibly shake the hold of the organization thus described. Europe had therefore no alternative but either to defeat Germany, or to submit to whatever aggressions the Nazi government might decide to make.

READERS of "Hitler's Germany" who want to be made vividly aware of the contrast between the political structure of Germany and that of Canada might do worse than to peruse "How We Govern Ourselves" by G. V. Ferguson (Ryerson, 25 cents), which is the first of a series of booklets under the editorship of Professor George M. Wrong, and sponsored by the Public Education Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Mr. Ferguson deals faithfully with those "reformers" who get impatient about Parliament and "believe there can be short cuts to the formation of an informed public opinion." The dilatoriness of a democracy is ascribed to the fact that public opinion is slow in formation and reluctant to speak out definitely. "The delay, instead of being a proof of inefficiency and incompetence, is the greatest safeguard a free society can have." There is a good discussion of the relations of the provinces to the Dominion. Mr. Ferguson hopes that the Dominion Government, with the agreement of at least some of the provinces, will be able to decide on a plan by which the Canadian constitution can be amended by the Canadian people. It is a reasonable ambition.

AFTER all these contemporary worries it is pleasant to be reminded that man has been discovering himself and wondering what he was up to for a great many thousand years. Stanley Casson, author of "The Discovery of Man" (Mussion, \$4.50), is a scientist of singularly humane quality, who has always been able to sift out from the mass of archeological discovery those elements which shed real light upon the true character of man. This book is really the study of the tremendous change that has taken place in the last hundred years in the purpose and direction of the sciences of archeology and anthropology, and being written by one of the clearest minds of the age, it is a most fascinating study.

MR. HECTOR BOLITHO is a very impressionable person, and he has been running around in places where impressions are produced with great rapidity. "Haywire" (Longmans Green, \$2.25) is the jottings resulting from his lecture tour in the United States a few months ago. They are good jottings, as one would expect from a man who is intelligent enough to see that the proper way to deal with interviewers is to interview them instead. They include a number of good stories, such as that of the man who was asked to define the New Deal and replied that that would be as difficult as nailing a custard pie to the ceiling. Mr. Bolitho liked most of the United States—he did not visit Canada, but not New York and very decidedly not New Orleans. He was told that Raymond Massey was playing Abraham Lincoln so sincerely that he went about in fear of being assassinated, and also that he had become so steeped in the part that he went up to the Cotton Club and gave all the colored waiters their freedom. John Groth has done a picture of Mr. Massey giving a colored waiter his freedom, also several dozen other pictures which fit very nicely with Mr. Bolitho's impressions.

THERE are no stories quite so good as the stories of lawyers about lawyers, and it is highly desirable that the stories of the lawyers of Western Canada about one another, which have come down to us from the pioneering days of that great territory, should be preserved for our posterity. Mr. Roy St. George Stubbs, himself a veteran Western lawyer



JULIAN HUXLEY, the celebrated scientific writer, who will be in Toronto on January 25 to address Holy Blossom Forum on "War—Science—and Reconstruction."

and the subject of not a few stories (which he does not tell), has recorded quite a lot of them, along with some more prosaic biographical details, concerning eight well-known personages of the West, of whom, however, two were never called to the Bar. His book is called "Lawyers and Laymen" (Ryerson, \$2.50). One of his subjects, Nathaniel Francis Hagel, appeared for the defence in 76 murder trials and only one of his clients was hanged; is should be added that this one had murdered seven men. The most famous lawyer in the list is Nicholas Flood Davin, but his fame does not greatly exceed that of the one literary character for whom Mr. Stubbs has executed a much needed 25-page Life. This is Robert Chambers Edwards, better known as Bob Edwards of the Calgary Eye-Opener, whom he rightly describes as a subject of whom even the most exacting artist in the craft of biography would approve. Now that Bob Edwards has been dead for nearly 20 years, Canada is beginning to show signs of realizing his greatness. Mr. Stubbs notes that Mr. D. E. Cameron, Librarian of the University of Alberta, "recently made him live again in a radio talk." I do not know whether there is any chance of Mr. D. E. Cameron writing the definitive biography of Edwards, and it is almost too much to hope that any man's life could be written by a biographer so appropriately named. Mr. Stubbs has done a good sketch, and he has quoted some excellent examples of the output of the Calgary wit. I should like confirmation of the story that Sir John Willison once wired a summary of one of Edwards' most outrageous fictions to the London Times as a serious report, and that Lord Strathcona thereupon instituted suit against Edwards. Mr. Stubbs observes truly that Edwards had no successor; "he can have no successor, for his passing turned the page of a chapter in the history of the West—the old free West that made him possible."

THERE is a lot of very good sense in "Getting and Spending, the A B C of Economics," by Mildred Adams (Macmillan, 65 cents), which is intended to give the reader a healthy doubt about all economists... who claim to know just what is the matter with the world and what can be done about it." It gives a pretty good account, in simple non-technical language, of the way price functioned as a regulator of production and consumption in the days before it had begun to be extensively interfered with, and it makes a pretty good case for government interference with it when that is necessary in order to offset some other sort of interference. It is a broadminded book. It admits frankly that "What these new controls may do to the system in the long run remains to be seen." It takes account of the critical work that has been done by Berle and Means, and by Maynard Keynes. I particularly like the extremely sane conclusion of the whole matter: "Whatever changes come, conflict between differing interests lies at the very root of any economic system." Even in Russia, even in Utopia, the interests of A are not the interests of B, and one will continue to strive against the other. "A mechanically perfect economic system is impossible, so long as human beings have a part in it." There are a lot of big expensive text books with less wisdom in them than that.

## The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

"ROGUE Male," by Geoffrey Household (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) is the story of an English big-game hunter who goes, to a European country, (probably Germany,) to hunt the lordliest game of all, the dictator. He is caught and an attempt is made to murder him secretly. He escapes and returns to England. But the search continues and he is trapped underground like a badger. He dare not appeal to the English police for fear of creating a dangerous international incident. In the end he gets clear and the book closes with the hunter, having established another identity, on his way back for another shot. It is considered opinion that into the making of this adventure-story, or crime story, more literary skill and flaming imagination have entered than in any other we ever read. There are parts of it as good as "Robinson Crusoe," and when we think of "Robinson Crusoe" the only criticism we could make of it to diminish its stature as an amazing

work of art—namely that there are practically only two characters in the book—is seen to be captious and is withdrawn unuttered. Geoffrey Household is a genius, and we predict that nobody who ever reads the first chapter can fail to finish "Rogue Male" and that nobody who finishes it will ever forget it.

## Rowell-Sirois Commission

(Continued from Page 4)

Compact Theory of Confederation. Quebec has turned thumbs down on the policy of non-cooperation, and has spoken unmistakably in favor of Canadian unity. Ontario, though certainly not hand-in-glove with the government at Ottawa, is, nevertheless, much more conscious of its responsibilities as the premier province of the Dominion.

There is no point in speculating on the recommendations that will be embodied in the Report; but from coast to coast it is clearly recognized that in the field of Dominion-Provincial relations all is not well, and it is scarcely conceivable that it would require a voluminous Report, supported by numerous supplementary volumes, to state that nothing can be done about this unfortunate situation, or merely to recommend a wholesale transfer of jurisdictional rights from the Provinces to the Dominion or vice versa. This leads to the assumption that all questions have been considered, not only in the light of what is politically possible and of what is desirable for the country as a whole, but also in the light of what is in the best interests of the provincial jurisdictions and the minority groups.

The war has certainly helped to make manifest the spirit of Canadian unity. It has made each part of the Dominion more conscious that its welfare is intimately bound up with the welfare of all other parts of the Dominion; and, to the degree that it has accomplished this, it has made easier the task of any government that wishes to introduce necessary and well-reasoned reforms. But the war has only helped to bring out the feeling of national unity; it cannot be said to have created it. The consciousness of Canadian nationality has been shown to be more firmly rooted and more pervasive than the discords of the past decade could have permitted one to hope.

The writer may be guilty of a certain amount of wishful thinking, but the appraisal of evidence bearing upon such a question as has here been discussed must of necessity rest on the individual's system of values. It can still, however, be urged upon all those who wish to see Canada continue as a state, that governments, provincial and federal, ought to take every possible step towards removing artificial impediments to a smooth working of Canada's economy and polity. The war is certain to bring its stresses and strains, and this would be so even if Canada were a neutral. Furthermore, numerous post-war adjustments will be necessary, irrespective of the degree of Canada's war effort. Therefore, even if one rejects the arguments in support of the writer's conviction that "circumstances are now more favorable to the achievement of tangible results than at any time since the work of the Commission was begun," there still remain the exigencies of the present situation to be dealt with and the difficult problems that are certain to arise when once the war is over: cogent arguments for effecting every reform that circumstances permit.

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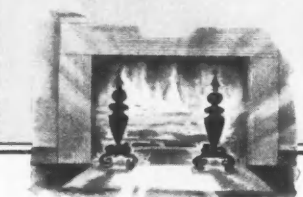
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## Great Britain Diets For 1940

BY P.O.D.

January 1st, 1940.

THERE it is, "1940"—the very first  
time I have had occasion to write  
it. That sort of thing makes one think  
a bit, take a hurried glance backward  
over the year just gone, and an  
anxious peep at the mists that lie  
ahead. Nothing much to be discerned  
through that thick, dark veil of the  
future—nothing but trouble. Sailors  
men talk of the "Roaring Forties." Well,  
the description seems to be about  
right—for this first Forty, at  
any rate. There is likely to be plenty  
of roaring.

By way of reminder of the harsh  
realities that await us, rationing be-  
gins in earnest next Monday—butter,  
4 oz. per week per person, sugar, 12  
oz. per week, bacon, 4 oz. per week.  
Meat rationing is to come in Febru-  
ary, probably at a rate of about a  
pound a week, though there is talk  
of putting it on a basis of value. The  
idea is to encourage the consumption  
of the cheaper portions—including  
"offal."

That last word has a very depressing  
ring—awful, in fact—but it is not  
quite so bad as it sounds. Technically  
"offal" is anything that is cut off  
or cut out of a carcass in the process  
of dressing it. The liver and kidneys  
and heart, and even the tongue and  
the tail—these all come under the  
heading of "offal."

So our friends in Canada who hear  
that we are living on offal, need not  
take too gloomy a view of the situa-  
tion. What's in a name, you may ask.  
But I do think they might have chosen  
a more appetizing one—not to speak  
of the opportunity it seems to offer  
to Dr. Goebbels. He may be expected  
to make the nastiest of it.

### The Motorist Retires

January is the month for bills. They  
swoop down like a flight of vultures  
around the prostrate body of one's  
bank-balance. But there is one bill  
that a lot of people are not going to  
pay this year, and that is the very  
heavy bill for motor-car licenses and  
insurance. It is estimated that this  
week will see nearly half the private  
cars of the country laid up—many of  
them "for the duration."

Naturally a good many owners will  
be tempted, when the long spring days  
arrive, to put the old 'bus into com-  
mission again. But even so the loss  
to the Treasury will be immense.  
And the motor trade will, of course,  
be practically ruined. Already a dis-  
tressing number of such firms are  
shutting up shop or going bankrupt,  
unable to pay even their rates.

No one questions the right of the  
Government to raise car-taxes and to  
restrict petrol—or to take any other  
measures that they may consider  
necessary. In a time of national  
emergency like this, both money and  
petrol are absolute essentials. But  
one may well wonder which of these  
two objects the Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer had chiefly in mind when he  
so greatly increased the horse-  
power tax.

If Sir John Simon aimed at raising  
the maximum revenue from motoring,  
then obviously the new measures are  
a complete failure. People are being  
taxed out of motoring at all.  
But if it was his purpose to keep the



LOVE IN WAR TIME. Under the mistletoe in an Auxiliary Fire Service  
station somewhere in London. However, it's all in fun. They tried again with  
the gas masks off.

consumption of petrol down to the  
minimum, then just as obviously the  
new measures are a complete success.

As a matter of fact, he seems to  
have been aiming at both targets.  
Motorists are being exhorted to keep  
their cars licensed, and at the same  
time to use as little petrol as possible.  
It may be that this is what truly  
patriotic motorists ought to do. But  
it is already clear that a very large  
proportion of them either can't or  
won't.

The fighting services will certainly  
get their petrol, but the good Sir John  
will not get that £100,000,000 from  
motoring that he was apparently fig-  
uring on. Which only means, I sup-  
pose, that he will go out and get it  
somewhere else. The poor tax-payer  
has about as much chance of hiding  
anything away as a goldfish has. He  
might as well blow it.

### Walking is a Problem

If we can't drive, we shall, I pre-  
sume, have to walk—at any rate, a  
lot more than we have been in the  
habit of doing. And, if we walk,  
which side of the side-walk—or the  
"pavement", as they nickname it in  
this country—shall we walk on? No,  
I am not trying in my feeble way to  
be funny. Believe it or not, this is at  
present a subject of serious and even  
acrid controversy. And so far no  
sort of agreement on it is in sight.

In countries where people drive  
to the right, they walk to the right.  
It is the obviously sensible course.  
But in England they drive to the left,  
and they walk—no, not to the left!

They walk wherever they blooming  
well please. It is a personal privilege  
that your true Englishman cherishes,  
as he cherishes the right to grow a  
moustache or carry an umbrella or  
eat kippers for breakfast.

Before the war this didn't matter  
so much. You could at least see the  
other fellow coming, and if you had to  
do a certain amount of ridiculous  
dodging and side-stepping—we'll  
everyone was very good-natured about  
it. But in these days of black-outs  
it is very different. You don't see  
him coming, and he doesn't see you.  
As a result a walk along a London  
street after dark (which means after  
four o'clock) becomes a series of  
jostles and collisions and apologies—or  
sometimes a furious demand to  
know where the devil you think you're  
going.

The authorities are trying to get  
people to make up their minds about  
it one way or the other. But that is  
exactly what the public is refusing  
to do. Apparently they prefer to go  
on bouncing off one another.

At some of the Tube stations recently  
the London Transport Board had  
"Keep Left" signs put up, and police-  
men placed there to enforce them.  
The only result was a congestion so  
chaotic that nobody could get either  
in or out. So they put up "Keep Right"  
signs—with precisely the same effect.  
Then the officials chuckled in their  
hand. The thing just couldn't be done.

### The C. I. D.'s New Home

Scotland Yard—or rather, the Crim-  
inal Investigation Department, which  
is all of Scotland Yard that really mat-  
ters to us readers of crime fiction—is  
being moved. After being horribly  
cramped for years in quarters that  
it had entirely outgrown, the C.I.D. is  
to move in a few weeks' time to a  
handsome new building, designed  
especially for their work, on the  
Thames Embankment near West-  
minster Bridge.

I don't know that this is going to  
put a bigger thrill into the next story  
we read of a mysterious murder in  
Soho or Pimlico or Bermondsey, but  
apparently it is going to make the  
work of the Department a lot easier.  
Which means, I suppose, that it will  
make the work of even the "master-  
minds" of crime a bit more difficult.  
Anyway, that's the idea.

For the first time all the various  
branches of the C.I.D. will be together  
in a building planned for the pur-  
pose—the detectives, the finger-prints,  
the laboratories, the photographic  
studios, the wireless plant, even the  
"Black Museum" with its grisly relics  
of dark and dirty deeds. With them  
also will be the so-called "Special  
Branch," whose members devote  
themselves to public safety and the  
protection of important persons.

When the new building is equipped  
and occupied, with its ten floors and  
more than 50,000 feet of office space,  
London will be able to claim the finest  
and most scientific crime-fighting  
headquarters in the world. All of  
which is a reminder that it is less  
than 100 years ago that the detective  
force was established—with eight  
men! Now there are nearly 1,200, of  
whom more than 300 are attached to  
the Central Office at Scotland Yard.

Incidentally, the name "Scotland  
Yard" comes from the site of a palace  
which, in ancient days, was reserved  
for the Kings and Queens of Scotland,  
when they visited London. In case  
any Scottish reader should think that  
this implies a reflection, however  
tenuous or remote—well, I can only  
hope that he won't think anything  
of the kind. I am sure the Kings and  
Queens of Scotland had nothing to do  
with all that funny business along the  
Border. Besides, there were no sheep  
in London.



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turn gratefully to the solace of their  
books; no great library perhaps, but a  
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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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Safety for  
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 27, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## 40% of Income Needed For Public Costs?

BY W. A. McKAGUE

This proportion of our total earnings, stated with surprising frankness in recent war loan publicity, is so far above the 25% that we have been paying, as to forecast a drastic revision in our living standards, and a serious curtailment in many lines of business.

It justifies a fresh analysis of the problem of war finance, with special reference to taxation, loans, and the "compulsory savings" plans which are now receiving attention in government circles.

Whatever devices may be used, we must at least be reconciled to spending more on war and other public services, and less on the automobiles, the clothes, and the other appurtenances of our high living standards in Canada.

IN THE recent war loan publicity there was one statement of most surprising frankness, yet the significance of which has not yet come home to the Canadian people.

Governments as a rule have chosen to soft-pedal their total cost, even to the extent of concealing some of their tax levies and avoiding any direct comparison between this cost and the national income. But the Publicity Committee for the First War Loan said, first in regard to the old country: "Britain, it is well understood, taxes into the Treasury, for war and all other purposes of Government, more than 45 per cent of the national income."

This ratio is so far above previous estimates, which as a rule ran around 30 per cent to 35 per cent, that it must figure in the whole scheme of war finance, including the new taxes and the estimated borrowings. It brings Britain very close to the limit of economic strain, because 50 per cent is viewed by many authorities as the maximum that any government can extract from its people. Germany, France, and probably some other nations of Europe, are understood to be working at that ratio already.

### 40% in Canada

Then came the following estimate for Canada: "It is fully to be expected that as the war proceeds, Canada will probably need for the purposes of all her governments, municipal, provincial and federal, including war expenditures, roughly 40 per cent or more of the national income and will raise that money chiefly in taxes. This will leave approximately 60 per cent of the national income for people to live upon and carry on their ordinary affairs."

Now this might be merely some theorist's calculation which slipped past the publicity committee. But as it was officially printed and broadcast through the country, we are forced to take it at its face value, and as expressing the official view. And on this basis it forecasts a profound shock, or series of shocks, to the Canadian economy and standard of living.

In spite of the rapid growth in public expense in recent years, we had arrived at a ratio of only about 25 per cent when the war started. Thus while Britain is advancing from 35 per cent to 45 per cent, Canada is to incur a jump from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, which is relatively greater.

### Easier for Britain

Even though Canada has a higher per capita production and living standard than has Great Britain, it is probably easier for the latter to effect this change than it is for Canada. For one thing, Britain is exposed to direct attack, and in such an emergency can demand more sacrifices from her people. Canadians on the other hand, no matter what our statesmen may say, must be conscious of the comparative, immediate, safety of their living quarters, and tend to regard their payments as contributions of will rather than of necessity.

Again, Britain still has a substantial foreign income, which by its very nature lends itself to being readily absorbed into the pool of foreign exchange for war purposes. Canada on the contrary must pay out hundreds of millions of dollars each year, so that our exchange control starts off with a debit rather than a credit.

Though we are better off than is the Britisher, even after providing for these debts, we have to squeeze the money from producers of goods who are already in a measure of debt. It is not easy to acquire 40 per cent of the earnings of the average farmer, for he has to take it out of the produce that he sells.

### The Average Family

If the average family in Canada, which now has an earning power of about \$2,000 and which pays \$500 of this for government, is in the near

future to pay \$800 and have only \$1,200 left to live upon, it is quite evident that we are going to have a definite and severe drop in our living standard, and that the industries which make automobiles, and clothes, and fine foods, and nearly every other article of consumption, are going to meet with a contraction in their sales and profits.

For no one should delude himself into thinking that the average income can be increased enough to meet the cost of the war, so that we can go on living as usual. Nor need anyone contemplate shifting his share of the cost to others; it is going to be too obvious an item to be casually disposed of. In fact the whole trend of policy, in Britain and also in Canada, is to forestall a rise in prices and wages; such a move, once started, becomes a vicious cycle which over a period creates more harm than good.

### Actual Figures

Conversion of the ratios into actual figures may help us to visualize the problem. During the past three years the total production of Canada, including services and everything else of any economic value, averaged about five billion dollars, and it was consumed as follows:

Public costs 25% \$1,250 millions  
Private spending 75% \$3,750 millions

With the increased costs of the war, we will have to distribute the same amount of income as follows:

Public costs 40% \$2,000 millions  
Private spending 60% \$3,000 millions

Then there is the alternative of stimulated production, which is quite reasonable to expect, since more people will be obliged to work, and since our recognized status as a war producer puts us in the way of more work. It has been officially indicated that allied and Canadian war orders in this year 1940 may reach close to one billion dollars. That will not be clear gain, since it will in part supplant peace business, and there will have to be special imports of raw materials and equipment.

But remembering that the years 1937 to 1939 were rather low in respect to value of output, and that both prices and activity are already boosted, it is not out of the way to expect a twenty per cent rise in our gross output. Then the distribution would be as follows:

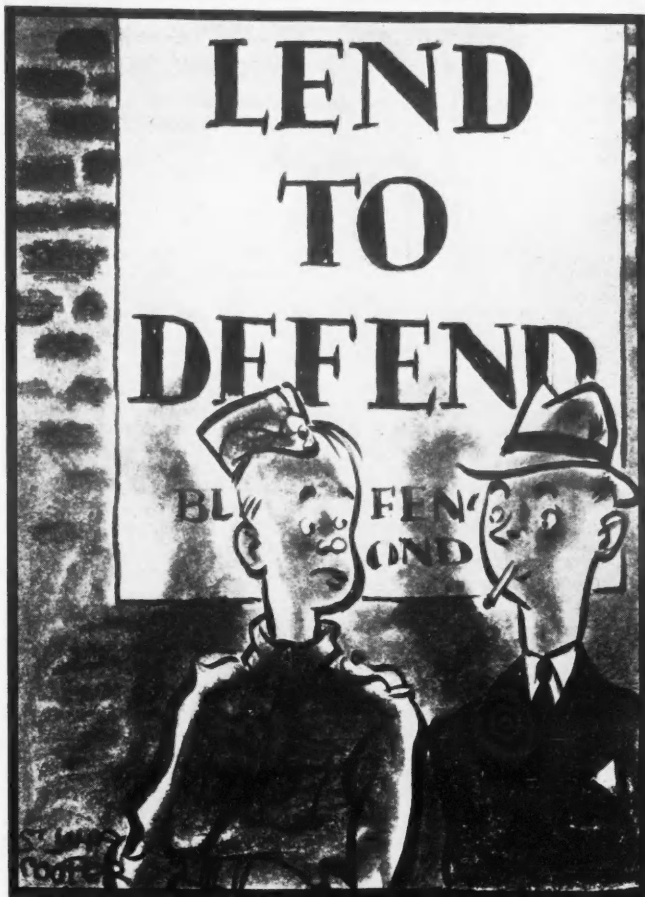
Public costs 40% \$2,400 millions  
Private spending 60% \$3,600 millions

This would be much the happier situation, since it gives the government more money for the war, and still leaves the average citizen with nearly as much money to spend as he has at the present time.

### A Costly War

The war, even in its present perspective, will call for anywhere from \$500 millions to \$1,200 millions of Dominion funds. Only a small part of this is required for Canadian forces now in training or in prospect, but a great deal is needed for the air training scheme, and for the financing of British war orders, since any deal whereby we redeem our bonds held in Britain still leaves us the necessity of finding the money here to pay for producers of the goods.

The last war, of four years, cost several billions of dollars. This one can be just as costly, even with a smaller expeditionary force. At the present rate of change, any offsetting economies by our municipalities, provinces or the Dominion are likely to be comparatively trifling. Therefore an estimate of from \$2,000 millions to \$2,400 millions for the total public costs in Canada is quite conservative; in fact, we are irrevocably committed to figures of about that size, and could trim them only by the most drastic curtailment of ordinary public services.



"WELL, GO ON . . . . BE PATRIOTIC! LEND US NINEPENCE TILL FRIDAY"

This leaves the citizen as usual holding the bag. On a five billion dollar income he would have a slimmer time than he has any idea of, as yet. It is a foregone conclusion, that normal building will be practically at a standstill, because that is a capital enterprise, and practically all savings are going to be still-born through taxes, or will enjoy only a brief flight to the public coffers, leaving behind them mere ghosts in the form of bonds, savings certificates or other instruments of credit. The luxury industries, such as automobiles, and furs, and tourist travel, will be heavily curtailed, and normal lines such as clothing and house furnishings will be affected.

But the situation will be much better if we can have good enough volume and prices to reach a \$6,000 budget. There would be nearly enough money for private spending, though because of the rise in prices (the very thing that helps us have the extra income) it would not go as far in spending power, so that we would still not be able to buy as many clothes, or automobiles, or other goods.

The problem of raising this vast amount for the war, and of incidentally satisfying the people with war services instead of the comforts to which they have been accustomed, is now before the Parliament of Canada. (Continued on Page 15)

## War's Burdens Need Not Dismay Us

BY R. O. SWEZEY

Thoughtful Canadians tend to be depressed by the prospect of a further large addition to our already amply-large national debt.

However, an outstanding Canadian engineer and financier here advances the idea that our debt only looks astronomical because we do not appreciate the extent of our ability to carry it.

For instance, we spend more each year on tobacco and alcohol alone than is required to pay interest and sinking fund requirements on the present debt.

Furthermore this country has enormous unemployed resources in men, money and materials. There are many constructive tasks to do, says Mr. Swezey, and he adds: "We can fight this war and pay up our share easily if we get to work."

THE Federal national debt of Canada approximates \$3,700,000,000 after making a conservative allowance for the value of railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion. Annual interest charges on the debt have been diminishing for the past several years, as refunding operations on the maturity of numerous issues have permitted reissuance of bonds at lower coupon rates in keeping with the trend of cheaper money.

To be quite sound, however, in our national financial operations we should provide that all our bond issues be supported by ample sinking fund provisions to retire all debts within, say, thirty years of the date of issue. So, with the cost of money at about 3½ per cent, plus a cumulative sinking fund of 1½ per cent, our annual cost to support the present debt would approximate \$185,000,000.

But without some adequate knowledge of comparative costs of national services in relation to income and national progress, the ordinary citizen may only gasp at these figures and fear the worst. And without a complete picture of the facts his fears are apt to turn to panic when he reads numerous isolated criticisms which too often appear in the press under bitter political animus.

### Cost of Luxuries

As a passing comparison it may be interesting to observe that Canada's expenditure for tobacco products and

alcoholic beverages alone amounts to the tidy sum of about \$220,000,000 a year—just \$35,000,000 a year more than is required to pay interest and sinking fund on the present national debt.

Of course no one is suggesting that we deprive ourselves of these two extensive pleasures, especially now that the fair sex have become addicts. Nevertheless one has a right to feel that so long as we can so easily support luxuries of these dimensions there is no need to be alarmed by our present debt.

As another example, let us imagine that we were organized to teach householders all over Canada to cook food properly and in accordance with the latest knowledge gained by science. Why, we would probably save enough each year to equal at least half the interest on the national debt. And what a boom it would bring to the tourist trade if hotels and eating houses really learned to cook and serve food attractively.

### Cost of War

Canada's participation in the last war cost her directly \$1,750,000,000. In addition it has been costing over \$40,000,000 annually for some years to cover war pension charges.

If the present war should cost us double the direct cost of the last war, or, say, \$3,500,000,000, then we are still only adding \$175,000,000 annually for interest and sinking fund, provided of course that we put our men, our capital and our resources to work, else interest rates will climb dangerously.

If we can find the leaders and brains to take full advantage of our potentialities and idle resources, by which we may double and treble our population, and likely multiply our earnings by six, then our lot is indeed a happy one despite the threatening world conditions as we view them from such a haven as ours.

The national wealth of Canada is arbitrarily placed somewhere between thirty and forty billions of dollars, which conveys little meaning unless earnings are commensurate with such estimated values.

### Idle Capital, Resources

National wealth, insofar as it consists of undeveloped natural resources, plus idle capital, plus idle labor, minus mental resources, makes a dour picture out of a simple problem in arithmetic.

Before America was discovered all the present natural resources of Canada were available to the Redskins. But they lacked the essential mental resources for turning potential wealth into real wealth and earning power. Canada is mottled with spots where capital, labor and brains could get together.

America's era of greatest progress, prosperity and happiness lasted through the period when men of brains and "rugged individualism" held sway. So it was in Canada, until the old ideas of freedom have become so legislated as to make it unprofitable for an individual to "carry-on" to new and greater conquests at the very time when his experience and earned capital have prepared him for still larger enterprises and successes.

There are too many immobilized individuals of the rugged-leadership type in Canada as well as in the United States. These men are forced to view wistfully our idle capital, idle men and vast unharvested resources. The conflicts between the opposite tendencies of capital and labor are best adjusted by such men, but our system of taxation is shelving them.

### We Are Wasting Time

It is quite evident that we in Canada are awakening but slowly to the significance of the present world struggle. We are wasting valuable time while we await leadership. Who shall awaken us from the stupor that has settled upon us these past years, when our idle men by hundreds of thousands have been stalking the

(Continued on Page 13)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

## A War Nobody Wants

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE outstanding difference in this war, as against 1914-18, is that this time no one wants to fight. Stalin is the only one who went to war with a gleam in his eye, and that quickly disappeared. Hitler never wanted to fight; he did so only because he had overplayed his hand and let the situation get out of control. The mass of the Russians don't know what it is all about, and as for the Germans—well, listen to Dr. Goebbels: "We Germans do not like this war. We think it is needless and silly," he told a correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance last week. "The average German feels like a man with a chronic toothache—the sooner it is out, the better. And he does not need brass bands and flowers to get it over with," Dr. Goebbels added.

Which, as we know very well, just about represents the feelings of the Canadians and British, and no doubt of the French as well. The world didn't want war; it doesn't want it now it's got it, because it knows that the solution of the world's pressing problems will in no way be advanced by war—that war will rather bedevil them further. And this knowledge is perhaps the most important, pregnant, fact of all—more significant even, as an influence on events to come, than preponderance of air and naval power and economic strength.

The fact is that the world was fed up with this war before it started. Mr. Hitler, dreaming dreams and seeing visions like Joan of Arc, did not know what was happening to men's minds. When, not knowing what else to do at that particular juncture, he invaded Poland after having already knocked off Austria and Czechoslovakia, the average world citizen was already very definitely beyond the point of considering war a reasonable instrument of national policy. The average citizen had renounced war, even more definitely than the victors of 1918 renounced it at Versailles and Geneva. He was against war because he knew it was no good. He had seen what came from the first Great War.

### A Better World

What the average man wanted then, and wants now, is a better world to live in; a world in which the better, securer living that technological and scientific advances have made possible is actually brought within the reach of all. He knows, more positively and clearly than he has ever known anything of this kind before, that the progress of science has created possibilities previously unknown or only dreamed of, and he wants to enjoy them.

He demands that they be made available to him. He believes that only group and national jealousies and greed, reluctance to change, the opposition of vested interests, the pursuit of political rather than social ends by those who govern and those who make governments, prevent the beginning of a new and much more abundant life for himself, his nation and all the world's peoples. And he is coming to recognize that the mass of men, the world over, want these things too.

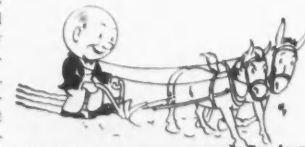
It is because men everywhere are thinking in this fashion today that war is out of date, an anachronism. And it is because they are thinking thus that there is still hope for the world, hope that the world will yet renounce war in our time.

### Man, Not Government

What the average man does not yet fully recognize, and what it is necessary that he shall recognize before the world can become anything like the world he wants it to be, is that the full benefits of peace and security cannot be won through governmental action only. For governments themselves do not make progress; they are properly only the instruments of popular will. The people cannot be handed security on a platter; they must themselves attain it. And they cannot attain it, as so many seem to think they can, by the taking away from one group in order to give to another, but only by producing more so that there shall be enough for all.

But there is certainly hope in the fact that the common people of the world are coming to realize that more is to be gained from co-operation than strife. Much that the New Deal has done across the border is today condemned by the very people it was intended to benefit, because they appreciate that it has been a promoter of discord rather than concord. What they must realize, too, is that a paternalistic, socialistic system of government tends to check real progress by throttling the initiative, resourcefulness and self-reliance of the individual. The question is, how far should state paternalism go?

Concretely, the demand of the average world citizen is for the working out by society of more intelligent plans for the production and distribution of goods. He wants to live and let live. Emphatically he does not want war. And he is likely to play an important part in shaping the world to come after this war.





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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## CANADIAN DREDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some Canadian Dredge stock. I have held it for some time—when it was much lower than it is now. I could get out without a loss. Please let me have your opinion and very much oblige.

—C. C. O., Cornwall, Ont.



I think you can regard your Canadian Dredge and Dock Company, Limited, stock as a business man's investment, one which might prove a satisfactory hold to the patient investor. You say that you "could get out without loss" and whether you do so or not, is, of course, a decision you will have to make for yourself. The stock is selling currently at 26 to yield approximately 5.7 per cent. Recently a dividend of \$1.50 per share was declared, payable January 31 to holders of January 17. This compares with a dividend of \$1 per share which was paid on January 31, 1939.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1938, was \$60,508, equal to 64 cents per share, as compared with a net of \$192,725 and per share earnings of \$2.03 in the previous year. The financial position is satisfactory, with total current assets of \$835,766, against total current liabilities of \$21,700; of the former, \$736,307 is in cash, Dominion of Canada bonds and call loans.

In view of the new exploration policy the company, with its strong financial position, is assured of adequate funds to develop any promising finds. Prospecting for gold throughout the summer, about 75 miles north of Sheridon, resulted in the staking of a number of claims.

## WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of Winnipeg Electric "A" bonds as an investment.

—D. B. N., Toronto, Ont.

I would say that Winnipeg Electric "A" bonds—which are quoted currently at 73½-77½—should prove to be a satisfactory buy for the individual investor who is more interested in speculative profit than in income; as such, I think they have above-average possibilities.

Although the power output of Winnipeg Electric declined in November, gross earnings showed an increase of \$23,543 to \$615,663. The increase in earnings despite the lower output is explained by the fact that the decreased production represented a lower sale of off-peak power due to low water conditions. Sales of the more profitable firm power, on

(Continued on Next Page)

## SHERITT GORDON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

At different times I have bought Sheritt Gordon until now I hold considerable of this stock, some bought lower than the present price, some higher. Do you advise selling or holding under the existing price of copper?

—W. J. G., Chester, N.S.



A. N. MITCHELL, president of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who told policyholders and shareholders at the annual meeting that "the present strength behind our policy contracts has never been exceeded at any time in the company's history." As a result of the past year's operations, \$1,450,611 was added to the company's unassigned surplus and special reserves which now total \$13,024,729. Total income in 1939 was \$39,022,044, and total assets at the end of the year amounted to \$268,046,507.

VICTORY in this war may cost the nation great effort and much sacrifice, warned J. A. McLeod, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in his annual address to shareholders this week. The text of his speech appears on page 16.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

## ONTARIO BUILDING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you give me your opinion as to whether Ontario Building Limited 6½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds are worth holding. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

—D. O. E., Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Building Limited 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds are quoted currently at 32½-35 and are, I would say, highly speculative. As you probably know, interest on these bonds is in arrears and despite the fact that the building is almost totally rented, the company is only earning about 4½ per cent of fixed charges, before depreciation.

In a communication to holders of Ontario Building Limited first mortgage bonds, made early in January, 1940, the Bondholders' Protective Committee made a proposal that surplus earnings be devoted to the purchase of bonds for cancellation, after paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, "notwithstanding the fact that interest payments on the bonds, as required by the original trust deed, are still substantially in arrears, and notwithstanding the fact that the proposed purchase of bonds for cancellation would be made with monies which would otherwise be available for the reduction of these arrears of interest."

The contention of the Bondholders' Committee is that if all revenues are to be devoted to the payment of interest, and if there is no amortization through retirement of the bonds, the capital investment of the bondholders will decline steadily as the building continues to depreciate. It is stated also that a collateral advantage arising from the use of part of the revenue in the retirement of the bonds would be that a much better market for the issue can be expected at prices exceeding present quotations. If the preponderant opinion among bondholders is in favor of the proposal, the Committee will put it into effect.

My suggestion is that you write D. I. McLeod of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, asking to be informed of any developments along these lines and, if I were you, I would take an active interest in what the Bondholders' Protective Committee is doing. I think then that you can formulate your own opinion as to whether you should sell your bonds or not.

## SLAVE LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like your opinion on Slave Lake Gold Mines. Do you think it likely that the tungsten deposits recently found there will come into the war picture? Why should the stock take a slump after the announcement was made that tungsten was found there?

—S. S., Toronto, Ont.

The possibility of Slave Lake Gold becoming a profitable producer of tungsten is indicated from results to date, but plans for the immediate future are not yet definite, which may account for the drop in the price of the shares. Tungsten is in demand both for industrial and war needs and the supply is limited. Only a comparatively small part of the property has been investigated and other sections are said favorable for extensions of tungsten mineralization. Further surface exploration is likely next summer on other known shares. If present outstanding options on treasury stock are taken up \$261,000 will be available, which is considered sufficient to bring the property into production at a rate of 75 tons daily.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. From the standpoint of the short-term or month-to-month movement, the market, having effected, over the last quarter of 1939, a normal technical correction of the sharp war advance, is now undergoing a test as to whether resumption of the main upward trend is in order or if further price correction will be witnessed.

### TREND OF THE MARKET

Should the Dow-Jones railroad average, on current weakness, sell at or under 29.80 on closing price, it will have effected more than a fractional penetration of its critical support point of Dec. 27, 1939, and will thereby have confirmed the decisive penetration on Jan. 15 by the industrial average of its critical point, viz Nov. 30, 145.69.

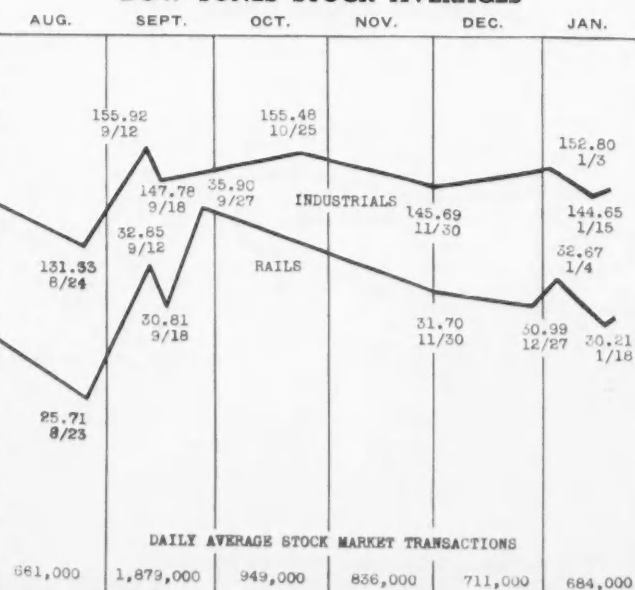
Such joint penetrations would signal a correction of the move from April to September, 1939, the normal downside limits to such correction being 143/134 on the industrial average, 31/28 on the rail average. This would constitute an intermediate correction in a major upward swing, the last such correction having been witnessed from November, 1938 to April, 1939 when the March to November, 1938, advance was corrected.

### STILL PRICE CORRECTION?

In the absence of weakness by the rail average, as discussed above, the market is still to be regarded as undergoing a price correction of its war advance, normal limits to which correction were indicated herein some months back at 146/140 on the industrial average, representing the customary 3 to 5 per cent cancellation, under Dow's theory, of a main swing.

Should the rail average also succeed in holding at or above 29.99 on close, thereby failing to penetrate its Dec. 27th low other than fractionally, and should both averages then move decisively above Rails 32.67, Industrials 152.80, resumption of the main upward trend will have been signalled. Such a movement would be the zigzag formation in the minor trend by which reversal of the secondary trend is established. Substantial advance would be in order.

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# GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

the other hand, continued to expand. Another factor contributing to improved earnings is the increased activity in pulp and paper operations. Two of the company's largest customers are the Manitoba Paper Company and Kenora Paper. In addition, the ordinary industrial and commercial load as well as street railway operations have continued along favorable lines, and continued mining activity in Manitoba and Eastern Ontario has also been a factor in the improved showing. For the 11 months ended November 30, 1939, gross earnings were up \$322,753 to \$6,281,693, with net up \$217,539 to \$2,699,992.

## ARNTFIELD, GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have in the past bought what you advised and found it to be to my advantage. Now I have been advised to buy Arntfield and Beresford Lake, but had about made up my mind to buy Malarctic Gold Fields or God's Lake or both. What do you think?

—W. B., Sarnia, Ont.

I think if I were you I would stick to my original intention. God's Lake established raw production records in 1939, as well as opening important new ore, and the present year promises an extensive development program. The company has a strong cash position and profits from milling are expected to more than take care

of the proposed work. The Malarctic Gold Fields situation was dealt with in our January 13 issue. Milling commenced Dec. 16 and production for the balance of the month was \$42,851. Average millheads were \$10.01 and 355 tons daily were milled. With a few minor changes capacity can be brought up to 400 tons daily.

Arntfield is a marginal producer and it remains to be seen if the present broad program of exploration will meet with the hoped for success. Ore reserves are sufficient for about a year's milling. The underground campaign at Beresford Lake, which follows opening up of a promising surface showing last summer, recently showed the first important results when high values were encountered in a raise above the 225-foot level. Diamond drilling indicated possibilities for developing a tonnage of moderate grade ore, some 150,000 tons being estimated to a depth of 250 feet.

## CALGARY POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like an expression of opinion from you as to what the probable earnings of Calgary Power Company in the 1939 fiscal year were. I am interested in this company and would like very much to receive any information on it, or any ideas you have as to its outlook.

—F. J. L., Winnipeg, Man.

I understand that results of western operations of Calgary Power Company in the year ended December 31, 1939, will show a satisfactory improvement over 1938. Two factors account for this: larger domestic revenue in Calgary and other centres; and greater activity in the Turner Valley oil fields for which Calgary Power supplies the bulk of the energy. In 1938, earnings were equivalent to \$7.27 on the 6 per cent. preferred and \$2.18 on the common; in 1937, \$1.13 was earned on the common, as compared with 80 cents per share in 1936.

Some income should be forthcoming from Ottawa Power in 1940; 85 per cent. of the common stock of this company is owned by Calgary Power. When Ottawa Valley lost its contract for 96,000 h.p. with Ontario Hydro, interest and other obligations, which will not be liquidated until the middle of 1940, were accumulated. After that, with all its output under contract to the Hydro, the company can reasonably be expected to resume dividend payments on the common—with resulting benefits to Calgary Power.

## NEW RIBAGO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I understand that drilling operations have been begun on the New Ribago Mines property. What, in your opinion, are the prospects for holders of stock in this company?

—G. J., Toronto, Ont.

Prospects for New Ribago Mines appear interesting. Completion of financing for a campaign of active exploration was announced a couple of months ago by the new directors, but only two drill holes so far have been put down. While nothing of commercial importance was indicated in either hole the first was sufficiently encouraging that it is proposed to deepen it. I understand the company is now arranging for further finances.

In addition to the 12 claim group in Beauchastel township, about 1 1/2 miles southwest of Waite Amulet, the company controls the Dufresnoy Mining Syndicate which has 28 claims under option in Dufresnoy township. It also holds 25 per cent. of the outstanding stock of Continental Copper Mines which owns or has under option 49 claims in Dufresnoy township and 40 per cent. of the issued shares of Blue Star Mines, adjoining Wendigo Mines, in the Kenora district, north-western Ontario.

## BOOK MATCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would very much like to get some information on Book Match Manufacturers Limited, which, I think, has a plant in Toronto. Anything you can tell me about the company, its financial position and its outlook will be greatly appreciated.

—P. T. K., Montreal, Que.

The Book Match Manufacturers Limited, manufactures book matches which are used principally for advertising by large industrial concerns, hotels, restaurants and similar establishments. It maintains a plant at 1244 Dufferin Street, Toronto. Sales are Dominion-wide. The authorized capital consists of 50,000 no par preference and 75,000 no par common shares; 32,500 preferred and 70,000 common shares are outstanding. Funded debt amounts to \$72,500, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; the issue matures in October, 1939.

Little information as to the financial position is available. The principal liability is the funded debt—which is heavy—and about \$4,000 owing on the plant and equipment. I understand that the company has procured considerable new business on a more profitable basis and that expenses have been curtailed, but obviously more details are necessary to determine the actual financial position.

## COIN LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information on Coin Lake? I realize the stock is in the unlisted section, but I have heard reports that the company is about to engage in an extensive program.

—H. J., New Liskeard, Ont.

Coin Lake Gold Mines, which has been active in the prospecting field for some time, appears to have an interesting gold prospect in the Patricia district. Assays from grab samples were encouraging and now following a magnetometer survey, a contract has been given for at least 4,000 feet of diamond drilling. Geological conditions are said to be favorable and immediate exploration will be to test two parallel bands of iron formation which have been traced for several thousand feet, with widths averaging around 150 feet. The company has assets of over \$100,000 invested in shares of other mining companies.

## Company Reports

### DOMINION LIFE

OUTSTANDING success in all departments during 1939 is indicated in the annual statement of the Dominion Life Assurance Company. The report, covering the company's operations in its 51st year, shows an increase of assets of over \$3,006,566, making a total in excess of \$43,875,000. Ford S. Kumpf, president and managing director of the company, pointed out that the payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled \$2,976,981 for 1939, and that 74 per cent. of this amount was paid to living policyholders. Over \$43,500,000 has been paid to policyholders and beneficiaries since the company's organization in 1889.

Insurance in force increased during 1939 by \$6,384,331, which brings the total of insurance in force up to \$185,202,200. The company's policy and annuity reserves also showed a substantial increase of \$2,332,128, and now total over \$36,084,900. Liabilities to policyholders are provided for on a much higher basis than the government standard, and, in addition, securities are carried in the report at a value less than their market value.

### CROWN LIFE

DECLARING that the outbreak of hostilities in Europe has had no appreciable effect to date on the business of the Crown Life Insurance Company, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, president, announced at the company's 39th annual meeting held today that insurance in force had increased by \$16,554,308 to \$219,883,976, an increase of approximately 8%. New policies issued totalled \$34,757,262, more than in any previous year.

Assets increased to \$38,588,099, a gain of approximately 12%, the largest in the history of the company. The greater part of this increase was represented in government and municipal bond holdings. There were also increases in holdings of public utilities and industrial bonds and first mortgages on real estate, with smaller increases in preferred and common stock.

"The average rate of interest earned was 4.86%. Under present conditions in the money markets, this achievement is strong evidence of the efficiency of our investment departments," said Mr. Ferguson.

Mortgages totalled \$10,489,594 representing a little over 27% of the assets. The amount of the interest overdue on December 31 last was \$1,618, an exceedingly small total in relation to the principal amount of the mortgages.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled \$3,146,439, while re-



A. E. PHIPPS, who has been appointed President of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, succeeding the late Thomas Bradshaw. He has been a director of the Trusts Corporation for the past twelve years. Mr. Phipps is President of the Imperial Bank of Canada and has had a distinguished banking career, joining the bank in 1891 and rising steadily in its service to be General Manager in 1921 and President in 1937. He has twice been President of the Canadian Bankers Association and is widely recognized as one of Canada's outstanding authorities on economic and financial matters. Mr. Phipps is well known in Western Canada where he started his business life and altogether spent some twenty-five years.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

serves for all policy liabilities gained more than 12%, and now amount to \$34,199,015.

The total cash income amounted to \$9,434,407, compared to \$8,422,809 in 1938.

Surplus for the year's operations was \$653,882, of which \$344,769 was applied to policyholders' dividends; \$33,412 as shareholders' dividends; \$182,406 to further writing down of ledger assets; and the balance of \$93,294 added to surplus funds which now stand at a new high, \$1,726,402.

### LONDON LIFE

A RECORD of outstanding achievement has been reported by the London Life Insurance Company covering the past year.

The story of the year, in so far as it can be told by figures, is as follows:

The people of Canada purchased \$87,235,888 of new life insurance from the London Life last year. The total amount of life insurance in force reached \$643,316,111, an increase of \$35,694,817. This amount does not include business re-insured or annuities.

The resources of the company increased by \$8,494,725 and now amount to \$134,970,838. Each separate item in the portfolio of investments has been carefully selected and carefully scrutinized. The sum of \$409,000 was written off security values and the company has a specific investment reserve of \$4,400,000 to provide for any impairment in securities.

The liabilities of the company have been determined on the same exacting basis as in former years. The customary practice has been followed by setting up in 1939 the funds to pay all policy dividends earned to the policy anniversary in 1940. After making full provision for all obligations, the free surplus and reserves beyond legal requirements have shown an increase of \$1,274,300 and now



R. C. BERKINSHAW, general manager and treasurer, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Ltd., who has been elected president of the Toronto Board of Trade for 1940; the election was by acclamation.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

## Investment Opportunities

The heavy over-subscription to the new Dominion of Canada loan indicates that there are substantial sums in Canada available for investment in sound securities and a continued strong demand for high-grade bonds is expected.

We have prepared a list of securities suitable for careful purchases and shall be glad to forward a copy upon request together with pamphlet "Canada's Ability to Pay".

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## Investment Suggestions

### Dominion of Canada First War Loan

3 1/4 % Bonds due February 1, 1948-52  
Price: 100 and accrued interest

### Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust  
4 1/4 % Bonds due June 1, 1951  
Price: 102 and accrued interest to yield 4.27 %

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amount to \$16,751,311, which sum does not include items mentioned above.

"The London Life has been enjoying rapid growth in insurance in force and at the same time a more rapid growth in surplus," declared Edward E. Reid, managing director, "which indicates that our basis of operation is thoroughly sound, both financially and actuarially."

"Although our report shows cautiousness, there has been a spirit of pioneering adventure in our activities. In the eighties of the last century we introduced an Industrial branch; we early introduced the Disability Benefit and have maintained it ever since; and to these have been added Group Life Insurance, Group Sickness and Accident, including Hospital and Surgical benefits, which enable us to offer a most complete and comprehensive service."

The company's report marked the sixty-fifth year of public service. The president, J. Edgar Jeffery, K.C., gave a comprehensive review of the company's strong financial position and spoke in high terms of the contribution made by the sales organization to the progress for the year.

### CROWN TRUST

SHOWING earnings well maintained, a strong liquid position, and the total of estates, trusts and agencies under administration at the highest figure in the company's history, annual statement of the Crown Trust Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1939, reports a moderate, all-round improvement compared with the previous year.

Earnings for 1939 after deducting expenses for management, allowance for depreciation and other charges, totalled \$62,417. Dividends paid were unchanged at \$40,000; provision for taxes required \$15,033 and balance brought forward into 1940 was higher by \$7,384 at \$44,763.

Noteworthy in the balance sheet is the increase in estates trusts and

agency account which is higher by more than \$2,000,000 at \$34,679,003. This gain, according to the report of Irving P. Rexford, vice-president and managing director, is the largest in any one year in the company's history and the aggregate figure also establishes a new high.

Total of assets in capital account is up \$5,000 at \$1,455,826. Call and time loans at \$136,650 show a reduction of \$50,000 and cash is up by approximately the same figure at \$107,119. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial bonds are unchanged at \$233,555 while property held for sale is lower by \$9,000 at \$67,910. The guaranteed account reflects similar changes with its total down some \$42,000 at \$1,900,205. Loans on bonds and stocks are lower by \$100,000 at \$982,054 and first mortgage loans are reduced by \$66,000 to \$342,079 while cash has been increased by \$160,000 to \$198,289.

The company has maintained its usual liquid position with liquid assets amounting to 120 per cent. of deposit liabilities. It is pointed out that the only other liabilities to the public are guaranteed first mortgage investment certificates totalling \$157,260 against which a total of \$753,880 of first mortgage loans are held as security.

## War's Burdens Need Not Dismay Us

(Continued from Page 11)

streets in hunger? They are still unemployed, and let one of them so much as ask a fellow being for a dime and he is imprisoned forthwith.

There are many constructive tasks to do in Canada, and self-liquidating ones too. Wide expansion awaits the application of mental resources on all sides. We can fight this war and pay up our share easily if we get to work, but, our leaders, where are they? The million idle men in Canada are a potential loss of at least \$2,000,000 a day, or \$600,000,000 a year.

What can we do to awaken this sleeping young giant?



S. C. McEVENUE, general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, whose report for 1939 shows new life insurance of \$61,145,371 and total assurances in force, exclusive of deferred and other annuities, of \$810,291,141. Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries last year amounted to \$25,965,091, an increase over the previous year of \$1,300,000. The sum of \$18,451,635 was paid to living policyholders.

## Dividend Notices

### BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

#### DIVIDEND NO. 307

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1940.

By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY  
General Manager General Manager  
Montreal, 19th January, 1940.

### LEITCH GOLD MINES Limited

(No Personal Liability)

#### DIVIDEND NO. 6

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on February 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at close of business, January 31st, 1940.

By order of the Board,  
H. J. MACKAY, Sec.-Treas.  
January 18th, 1940.

### The Royal Bank of Canada

#### DIVIDEND NO. 210

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1940.

By order of the Board,  
S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, Que., January 16, 1940.

### Canada Cement Company LIMITED

#### PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 32

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Preference stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 20th, 1940, to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business February 29th, 1940.

By Order of the Board,  
G. A. RUSSELL,  
Secretary.  
Montreal, January 22, 1940.



H. J. HUMPHREY, vice-president and general manager, Eastern Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been appointed a director of the North American Life Assurance Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



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# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Death and Old Age Protection

BY GEORGE GILBERT

When people began to look upon life insurance not merely as a means of providing for death expenses but as a method of replacing income, a move of the greatest importance to the business took place, as the estimate of the amount of insurance a man needed had to be multiplied by ten or twenty. No longer could a man who left \$5,000 or \$10,000 in life insurance be said to be heavily insured.

Although the claim is still made that life insurance is not an investment, the fact remains that modern retirement income policies answer the purpose of investments so effectively and completely that by means of them a dependable income may be assured during the two periods in a family's existence when money is most needed—if the head of the family dies when the children are growing up, or when he outlives his earning power. While other investment programs are designed to take care of the second period, only life insurance takes care of both.

IN THE early days of the business, life insurance was bought and sold almost exclusively for the purpose of protecting dependents in the event of the premature death of a salary or wage earner. In the case of most family men, it is still practically the only means they have available of providing some financial support for wife and children should they themselves be called by death before they have completed a normal life expectancy.

Nowadays, however, most income earners require protection not only against the risk of dying too soon but also against the hazard of living too long, that is, after they have become economically obsolescent. Thus they are more and more coming to depend upon life insurance as the surest way of providing a retirement fund against the time when their earning power comes to an end. By reason of the fact that it can be paid for in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or even in monthly installments, life insurance meets one of the most important requirements of a satisfactory savings program—that the saving from current income be regular and systematic.

Although it is well known that there is nothing more uncertain in this world than the length of life which will be vouchsafed to any individual, yet the mortality tables show that the chances of a man aged 30 living to age 60 are roughly seven out of ten, and at age 35 the chances of living to 60 are about the same. Thus the majority of those now living in the age bracket 30-35 will still be living at age 60, and will require income to live on.

### Chances of Living

Of those now living who are over 60 years of age, how many are able to take care of themselves financially? How many are living with and are being supported by relatives, daughters or sons-in-law, or others? It is the exception and not the rule to find people self-supporting at that time of life. That is why the modern life insurance representative is urging his clients to consider not only the hazard of dying but also to contemplate the more likely possibility of living, and to make due provision in the present for a pleasant and untroubled existence after retirement.

It will be found that life insurance offers retirement income policies well adapted to provide both protection for dependents and an income for old age. By means of such policies, men can both adequately safeguard their families should they themselves not live to do so, and also provide a sufficient fund to take care of their needs after retirement, however long they live beyond the ordinary life span.

By adopting the life insurance method of making financial provision for his dependents and for his own later years, instead of the speculative stock market method, the business or professional man will, as a rule, be able to enjoy life more as he goes along, because he will be entirely free from investment and reinvestment worries, immune from the nervous strain of a market follower, and because he will never be in a position to be wiped out by any stock market collapse, however severe.

### Low Interest Rates

In view of the prevailing low interest rates, it is unquestionably becoming more difficult all the time to provide for the future on a straight investment basis. Whether interest rates will remain low for any great length of time is a question, now that we have embarked upon another great war, but whatever the future trend of interest rates is to be, the life insurance plan offers the best solution now available to the average man.

Another advantage of the life insurance method of providing for the future is the mild form of compulsion applied to the person who adopts it to make him stick to the plan. Premium notices from the insurance company and personal calls from the life underwriter constantly remind him of his intention to carry out the plan, and the reason for doing so is kept fresh in his mind. As the retirement income feature is combined with protection for his family, as a rule, he is loath to relinquish this protection, except in case of dire necessity. By these means the inherent inertia of most people in keeping up any saving plan is largely overcome.

Most men must make what provision they can for the future out of

the margin they can save on their regular income or earnings, and that is why the life insurance method generally meets their requirements better than any other plan available. Business men, especially, with enough other troubles, are attracted to this method of getting rid of the worries that attach to the attempt to build up a competency by the investment and reinvestment of small sums as they come to hand.

In many cases men in business have not had time to accumulate any large sum in investments, or have in the last few years lost most of what they had got together in that way. Rather than go through that process again, they are readily interested in the life insurance plan, which shifts their investment problem to the insurance company, and at the same time enables them to provide for their dependents in case of early death and for their own old age if they live out or beyond the three score years and ten designated by the Psalmist.

While 60 or 65 may seem a long way off to a man in his thirties or early forties, the problem of creating a competency for himself later on and protection in the meantime for his family is constantly if not actively in his mind. That life insurance will provide an immediate solution for that problem—not a future solution to take effect at death or in old age, because it at once gives freedom from worry over investments, etc.—is something which should more frequently be brought to his attention.

### New Gasoline Regulations

ON JANUARY 15 important amendments to the Ontario Gasoline Regulations became effective. They are designed to protect war-time industry and to guard against the wastage of gasoline by accidental fires. The most important amendments deal with bulk storage of gasoline during this war-time emergency, with provision for extra diking for bulk storage plants when these are near to any manufacturer holding substantial contracts with the War Supply Board or near any protected premises under the Defence of Canada Regulations or the Ontario Public Works Protection Act. Provision is also made for the requirement of floodlighting for such premises. In addition, the diking requirements for all bulk storage plants have been tightened up, and provision made for the fencing with barbed wire, of all large size bulk storage plants. Many of the war-time provisions were enacted at the request of police authorities, and received the endorsement of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.

### Equitable Life Sales

THE new settled business of the Equitable of Canada for December was 41% higher than for the same month of the previous year. Total new business of the company for 1939 gained 15% over 1938.

### Vatican's Fire Protection

ACCORDING to the New York Herald Tribune, the Vatican is probably the best fire-protected community in the world. The buildings are all virtually fireproof, and there has not been a fire within the memory of living men. The fire department consists of fifteen men and one sergeant. During the day they do various chores, and on gala occasions turn out in elaborate uniforms. The organization is a closed corporation, as vacancies are passed on from father to son.

### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me if Canadian joint stock limited liability companies have the legal authority to become members of reciprocal insurance exchanges or inter-insurance bureaus? When they become subscribers, are they violating the law against transacting insurance without a license?

—J. F. D., London, Ont.

In a number of States in which reciprocals have their head offices, legislation has been enacted in which corporations are specifically stated to have authority to become members of reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges. Though I do not know of



M. R. GOODERHAM, K.C., president of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, whose report for 1938 shows steady progress in business and financial strength. New business for the year amounted to \$56,133,640; business in force increased by \$17,347,334 to \$590,259,769; total income increased by \$360,199 to \$35,069,937; assets increased by \$10,437,238 to \$177,808,634; while the contingency reserve and surplus increased by \$1,027,445 to \$7,709,259. Total payments to policyholders increased by \$1,999,960 to \$16,958,261.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

any similar enactments in this country, it has been taken for granted by many incorporated companies here that they have such authority. It is evident that the Government Insurance Departments consider that these limited liability companies are not violating the law against carrying on insurance business without a license when they become members of or subscribers to these reciprocal exchanges; otherwise, the Government authorities would take action against them.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the Commercial Life Assurance Company, whose head office is now at 350 Bay Street, Toronto.

Does this company furnish as good security to its policyholders as the older and bigger companies doing business here?

—V. W. H., Toronto, Ont.

The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada has been in business since 1913, with head office at Edmonton, until last year when it moved its head office to Toronto.

Although it has previously confined its operations to Western Canada, it has been able in this limited field to establish itself in a sound business and financial position. At December 31, 1939, its assets were \$2,646,380, an increase of \$151,078 over 1938, while the liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,174,666, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$471,714. Thus policyholders have this additional protection over and above the policy reserves, which at the end of 1939 amounted to \$1,956,706.

Accordingly, the security afforded policyholders compares favorably with that furnished by other companies in the business, large or small, old or young.

New business in 1939 totaled \$973,705, and the business in force at the close of the year amounted to \$9,836,947. Total income last year was \$508,325, the largest in the company's history and the total disbursements, \$368,141, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$140,184.

As the company is well-managed, issues attractive, up-to-date policies, affords ample security to policyholders, it should be in an excellent position to take full advantage of the great market for life insurance which exists in the Province of Ontario. By moving its head office East, it should be able to materially accelerate its progress, which will benefit both the policyholders and shareholders of the company everywhere.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

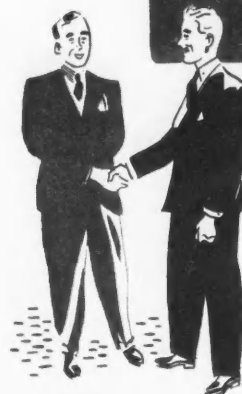
I understand that when the insured wishes to change the beneficiary of his life policy that it is necessary for him to obtain the permission of the former beneficiary. Does this apply only to beneficiaries of a preferred class such as wife or children? Does it apply when the policy application distinctly states that the privilege of changing the beneficiary is reserved to the insured? May the insured change a policy payable to estate and make it payable to any particular person at any time?

—G. H. L., Calgary, Alta.

Unless the beneficiary under a life policy is a preferred beneficiary or a beneficiary for value, the insured has the right to change the beneficiary without the necessity of obtaining the permission of anyone.

Preferred beneficiaries are the husband, wife, children, adopted children, grandchildren, children of adopted children, father, mother and adopting parents of the person whose

## "GOOD NEIGHBORS"



Just as it is desirable to locate your property in a well-maintained neighborhood, so is it desirable to insure your property in a company which carefully selects its risks—and returns the savings made directly to the policyholders. When insuring with Northwestern Mutual your property is associated with "good neighbors."

Write or phone for the name of the Northwestern Agent in your territory.



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VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent  
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TORONTO  
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies



HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
TORONTO

## One Out of Every Four

Here's a bit of statistics that ought to interest YOU: One out of every four in your community will suffer loss of income due to accident or sickness, within the next twelve months! For a few cents a day you can protect yourself against such an emergency. Accidents and Sickness come without warning and while you are well and earning, is the proper time to make provision for the unexpected. Our coverage is liberal and benefits are payable for one day or a lifetime for any accident or any sickness and premiums are attractively low.

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**MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION**  
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## BUY CANADIAN

Every purchase of Canadian goods or services contributes to the employment of Canadians and helps both directly and indirectly to provide the funds so essential for the successful prosecution of the war.

### The DOMINION OF CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg  
Calgary and Vancouver

life is insured. Beneficiaries for value are beneficiaries who have given valuable consideration other than marriage and who are expressly stated or described as such in the policy or an endorsement thereon or in a declaration signed by the insured.

Even where the insured has named a preferred beneficiary in his policy, he may make a change to another member of the preferred class of beneficiaries, but he cannot go outside that class.

A policy made payable to the estate of the insured may be changed at any time and made payable to a particular person. The change may be made by a declaration, that is, an instrument in writing, signed by the insured, in any way identifying the policy, or describing

its subject as the insurance fund or using language of like import, whether endorsed on or attached to the insurance policy or not. The declaration may be made in a will, and such a declaration as against a subsequent declaration is deemed to have been made at the date of the will and not at the death of the insured. A declaration in an unrevoked instrument purporting to be a will is effective even though the instrument is invalid as a testamentary document.

Where a preferred beneficiary is named, the insured is not precluded from surrendering the policy for paid up or extended insurance in favor of the preferred beneficiary, or from borrowing on it such sums as are necessary and are applied to keep it in force.



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**WELLINGTON FIRE**

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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GEORGE H. GOODERHAM  
President

A. W. EASTMURE  
Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES  
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

## 108th ANNUAL STATEMENT

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

Established 1832

Capital Paid Up  
\$12,000,000

Reserve Fund  
\$24,000,000

CONDENSED STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 30th, 1939

LIABILITIES	
Notes in circulation	\$ 8,295,375.25
Deposits (other than banks)	279,766,509.35
Deposits from other banks	10,765,862.39
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding (as per contra)	6,757,600.98
Other liabilities	369,793.01
Dividends payable	361,815.75
Total liabilities to the public	306,316,956.73
Capital, reserve and undivided profits	37,174,559.85
	\$343,491,516.58
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers	\$ 48,456,294.46
Notes of and cheques on other banks	18,673,812.45
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	122,750,569.45
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	13,314,886.43
Call loans (secured)	6,312,196.97
Total quick assets	209,507,759.76
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	117,924,846.29
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	6,757,600.98
Bank premises	6,135,845.38
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	2,500,000.00
Other assets	665,464.17
	\$343,491,516.58

J. A. McLEOD, President.

H. D. BURNS, Assistant General Manager

## Branches from Coast to Coast in Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND  
JAMAICA CUBA PUERTO RICO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
LONDON, ENGLAND NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

## 53rd ANNUAL REPORT

## Summary

	1938	1939
NEW INSURANCE (Including Deferred Annuities)	\$ 57,610,739	\$ 56,133,640
INSURANCE IN FORCE (Including Deferred Annuities)	572,912,435	590,259,769
ASSETS	167,371,396	177,808,634
INCOME	34,709,738	35,069,937
CONTINGENCY RESERVE AND SURPLUS	6,681,814	7,709,259

Payments to living policyholders in 1939 amounted to \$12,919,487; to beneficiaries in Death Claims \$4,038,773; a total of \$16,958,260.

THE  
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1887

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

CANADA'S Foreign Exchange Control Board has made a change in regulations which promises to encourage greater American investments in the Dominion. Under the change introduced early this year, the resident in the United States may make outright purchase of Canadian securities under regulations which permit him to not only sell such securities at any time that he desires, and thereby receive the amount originally invested, but also, he may take from this country any surplus in the way of profits on the investment. This means that the American speculator may participate in Canadian securities on a basis very similar to that prevailing before the war.

Sudbury Basin Mines, already holding about 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel Mines on which it receives dividends of close to \$360,000 annually, is in a position to add to its holdings at a rate of over

50,000 shares of Falconbridge annually if such dividends were invested back into Falconbridge stock on the open market at current quotations of a little over \$4 per share. As Sudbury Basin has something less than 1,700,000 shares outstanding, not a very long time would be required to build this Falconbridge holding to a basis of share for share with the issued capital of Sudbury Basin itself.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines made a net profit of \$250,109 during the month of November, according to an official report. Production of nickel is at 1,500,000 pounds monthly. The company has \$3,500,000 in cash, and added to this is \$1,000,000 in metal stocks.

Sherritt-Gordon Mines is steadily adding to financial reserves, a reflection on which was the company's recent investment of \$150,000 in Canada's first war loan.

Negus Mines in the Yellowknife district has raised production to approximately \$2,000 per day. Since first going into production almost one year ago, the ore has yielded an average of around \$30 in gold per ton.

Gold imports into the United States so far during 1940 have maintained the high tempo made manifest late in 1939 when the flow of yellow metal to Washington was averaging close to \$10,000,000 every twenty-four hours.

Canadian mining companies alone subscribed for more than ten per cent. of Canada's first war loan, in the amount of more than \$20,000,000 in the total loan of \$200,000,000.

Beattie Gold Mines recently established a new record when the rate of operating profit closely approached \$2 per ton, or around \$100,000 per month. Gross recovery is a little over \$4 per ton.

Lake Shore Mines produced \$2,856,383 during the closing three months of 1939. The mill averaged 2,100 tons daily and the ore yielded an average of \$14.94 per ton. Operating costs have ranged from \$5.07 in 1934 to \$5.99 in 1938. Therefore, allowing for operating costs of \$6 per ton on the 191,195 tons milled during the last three months of 1939, the company would show an operating profit of \$1,709,213, a rate of some \$6,800,000 annually, or a rate of \$3.40 per share. Official data indicates the grade of ore in the mine as a whole is considerably higher than the current average and the outlook is that this will reflect itself in the form of higher output in due time.

O'Brien Gold Mines produced \$266,192 from 16,841 tons of ore during the last three months of 1939. The recovery of \$15.81 per ton compares with an average of \$24.73 per ton in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1939.

Lake Shore Mines is coming in for some pointed comment in regard to the grade of ore being treated. As is generally known, under the old price of \$20.67 an ounce, the ore in Lake Shore was divided into a grade of some \$8 per ton in the south or No. 1 vein, while the gold content of the North or No. 2 vein was anywhere from \$15 to \$20 to the ton. When mixed, an average of .60 ounces to the ton or some \$12 was a reasonable average. Now, with gold at \$38 an ounce including exchange, such a grade would amount to \$22.80 per ton. However, in order to take care of the inclusion of a certain amount of low grade in the upper levels which had been passed by in earlier opera-

## This Year Makes it 105

The passing of a century seems to emphasize the strength and the popularity of such a progressive company as this.

**UNION INSURANCE**  
**SOCIETY**  
**OF CANTON LTD**

ESTABLISHED 1835

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, METROPOLITAN BLDG., TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada.  
J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager, (Montreal).

D. E. KILGOUR, president and general manager, North American Life Assurance Company, who, in addressing the annual meeting of the company, stated: "We can say with the greatest confidence that the slogan adopted by the management some twenty-five years ago, that the financial position of the company is unexcelled as it is true to-day as it was then". Total assets of the company reached an amount of \$65,001,883 at December 31, 1939; increase for the year was 5.2 per cent.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

tions, it has become the custom to regard the average grade as a little over .50 ounces to the ton. On this basis, the average under \$38 gold would be between \$19 and \$20 to the ton. Therefore, with the mill now handling 2,000 tons of ore daily, or a rate of 730,000 tons annually, an average of \$19 per ton would suggest almost \$14,000,000 a year, and would point to profits of over \$8,000,000 a year, or some \$4 per share annually. For some time now the recovery, however, has been running at around \$15 per ton and this is what has caused recent pointed comment. The question is asked if Lake Shore is drawing temporarily from the south or low grade vein almost exclusively at present. This south vein, carrying \$8 per ton under gold at \$20.67 an ounce, carries approximately \$15 per ton under gold at \$38 an ounce. Moreover, the question appears to be a reasonable one as official data shows the development of the North or No. 2 vein at lower levels continues to show that deposit carrying a very large tonnage of ore that averages close to \$30 in gold per ton.

bonds, nothing definite can be predicted. They may continue to be a permanent part of our economic system, perhaps even replacing the forms of private wealth that now exist; or they may fall a victim to the very socialism in the advance of which they are now a potent agency.

Compulsory savings might bridge the gap which still remains between the combined yield of taxation and loans, and the war time budget. In Canada we have less than a billion dollars a year of large incomes. They obviously can not maintain the public costs. And since the wealthier people are now taxed to nearly their limit, and consequently have relatively little left for subscriptions to big loans, we have to get down to the wage earners and small salaried people by either taxes or loans.

Taxes on merchandise sales, or on tea, coffee, sugar, etc., drive more and more "marginal" cases, that is, those with very low incomes, or with very large families, onto relief. By such taxes you can not assess the average family, which has \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year, without at the same time increasing the social burden. Nor are these groups very productive of funds for loan subscriptions. They save very little above their insurance premiums, and the instalments due on house, car or furniture. Our government loans have come mainly from the monied classes, and from the banks and insurance companies which already operate as agencies for the savings of the people.

## Few Big Industries

If we need to get more money from small salaried and high wage groups, we may have to enforce savings upon them. The difficulty in Canada is that we have relatively few big-scale industries. For all the centralization of recent times, a majority of our people remain farmers, independent merchants, or other small operators or workers, who are neither on any large payroll nor in receipt of any important income from investments. Their interests are in butter, and codfish, and suits of clothes, and the other necessities of life which can not be taxed without hardship to the buyer. Thus it may be impracticable to establish any worthwhile scale of compulsory saving for war purposes in Canada.

Whatever devices may be developed at this or later sessions of Parliament, we have to be reconciled to living poorer and probably at the same time working harder. That extra fifteen per cent which the government wants means about \$300 a year to the average family, and that represents a lot of furniture or clothing, or of motor car use. And if the government succeeds in its ambition this amount is going to be paid, whether or not we get new bonds, or deposit books, or merely tax receipts, in return for it.

## 40% of Income Needed

(Continued from Page 11)

ada, which opened its 1940 session this week. Latest advices from Ottawa indicate that the government is shying away from the pay-as-we-go policy which was so loudly proclaimed at the start of the war, because so many taxes are at the point of diminishing returns, and the kind that would really bring in new money would really hurt. There will be more income and other taxes, but perhaps not enough to materially finance the war.

## War Loans

Then there are loans. These hurt less than do taxes, because they can tap accumulations of capital, and for anyone it is nicer to save and invest than it is to pay a tax. But there is a point of diminishing returns in loans as well as in taxation.

The experience of the campaign which has just been completed was not entirely happy. The 3 1/2% rate was trimming things rather fine. There was too much response based on patriotism instead of on investment demand. Too much of this thing will make subscribers feel like patrons rather than investors. And when firms are told how much they are expected to take, the voluntary feature becomes rather a misnomer.

Further, the technique of loan flotation has rather gone to seed. It assumes that there must be a process

of over-subscription and allotment, which theoretically should make for a strong subsequent market, whereas in fact the real job of distributing the bonds is left until after the campaign, when so many of the big blocks come back into the market.

## Compulsory Savings?

A third plan, which is exercising the brains of public officials in Canada as well as in other warring countries, is a sort of compromise which seeks to combine the strength of the lion with the innocence of the lamb. It aspires to be as ruthless as taxation, and at the same time to clothe itself with the cloak of investment. It comes under the general head of compulsory savings. A lot of arguments could be developed in favor of any plan designed to compel the extravagant to save and invest money in bonds, mortgages, stocks, and other agencies for the development of the country. Possibly some of them would hold true even for investment in war bonds in place of new capital goods.

But when it is known in advance that all the money "saved," by deduction at the source from wages, salaries, interest or dividends, is to go right to the government, it may as well be called a scheme of war finance rather than one of investment. And as a scheme of war finance, it may be quite practicable. Regarding the investment future of government



H. F. PATTERSON, general manager, the Bank of Nova Scotia. Best net earnings since 1932 were revealed in the 1939 annual report: despite an increase in taxes, net was equivalent to \$15.36 per share on the capital stock—the best showing since 1932's \$17.24 per share—as compared with \$14.96 in 1938, \$15.02 in 1937 and the \$12 dividend rate.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



# Britain's Year of Economic Warfare

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON  
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In this article Mr. Layton reviews the course of British industry, trade and finance in 1939.

War was the compelling economic force throughout the year, even while peace still had a paper existence. War stimulated the steel and textile industries, raised the income tax, increased imports and commodity prices. It also brought "a thousand plans of mobilization, control and restraint".

The rise in the price level became one of the more serious manifestations of the war. Through price control, the government is doing its best to ensure that any decline in the general standard of living shall be as small as possible.

THE year 1939 ran three-quarters of its length before war passed from shadow into substance. In Great Britain, War was the compelling economic force even in the later stages of 1938 and from the beginning of 1939 it was clear that military preparation was to be the most profound influence. It was to war that the iron and steel industry and the associated armament trades owed their revival; it was to war, even when peace still had a paper existence, that the textile industries owed their gradual stirrings out of the mud of deep depression; it was to war that the British taxpayer owed the increase in the standard rate of income-tax from 5/6 to 7/6, and imports their gain, partly at the expense of exports, and commodity producers the higher prices for their produce; and it was war which helped to improve the figure of unemployment from 2,039,000 in the first month of the year to 1,232,000 in the month of August, and which caused a deterioration to 1,333,000 in September and again to 1,431,000 in October, before the absorptive capabilities of military industries reduced the figure to 1,403,000 in November.

## War Machine

What war did to Great Britain's industry and trade was clear enough, even though statistical evidence was denied by the official black-out of figures. Every unit of production and distribution was incorporated into the war machine, with a rapidity which few observers had believed possible. Yet the coming of war did not impinge upon a country unprepared, or mean a radical re-orientation of productive activity. Had the trade cycle been allowed to work itself out in conditions of peace there would have been little, if any, of the business recovery which, as measured by the *Economist* index, proceeded from a figure of 104½ for January to 111½ for July.

The year opened uncertainly, for although rearmament had come to stay and grow it did not yet display its potentiality for completely annulling the trade-cycle process. By the middle of the year employment had attained a new high record, of nearly 12 millions, and the direct benefit of the arms program, displayed in the growing activity of the iron and steel founders, the shipbuilders and the arms makers, had begun to percolate through the economic system, stimulating retail trade and bringing benefits to trades far removed from purely military functions.

## Pains and Penalties

Already, however, it was understood that prosperity of the sort then developing brought its own pains and penalties, in the form of taxation, higher costs, and the mournful certainty of an adjustment after the arms rush had become exhausted. Accordingly, the stock markets were pricing industrial equities cautiously, establishing high yield bases. The *Financial Times* index of such shares reached 105.3 in March, when the memory of peace promises was strong and the full tang of the good trade winds ahead sustained investors. Around the end of the half year the index was 97.

Thereafter, the summer quietude had its brief spell, but still the upward march of the arms trades continued, and still employment rose. The Board of Trade's index of production in the manufacturing industries mirrored the feverish arms drive, and in July well over 12 millions were employed.

Then the perverse ambitions of Hitler, confined by unnatural restraint throughout the year, swelled to bursting point, and holiday-makers came back from sea and field to a world made real by the British and French ultimata. Already, in anticipation, Bank Rate had been increased from 2 to 4 per cent., while sterling had collapsed to 4.33 against the dollar, with gold over 150s. an ounce.

## Control and Restraint

In the economic sphere war was signalled with a thousand plans of mobilization, control and restraint, so that overnight, before a soldier had embarked for France, the business community found itself harnessed to the war machine, in company with an industrial force which had been there for many months.

In the first week of war the active note circulation jumped by £20 million, to a record of £549.9 million, and the defenders of sterling added £280 millions of gold, transferred from the Bank of England to the Exchange Equalization Account, to their resources. The Stock Exchange closed

for a time, and on reopening was lamed by minimum prices, which were officially imposed in the gilt-edged market and unofficially in many other sections.

None of these things, however, brought home to the man-in-the-street the fact that he was at war so much as the budget did. Sir John Simon was, ironically, criticized for unimaginativeness in sticking to the old whipping boys, when it was surely his imagination in estimating future needs that made him leave so much in reserve. Certainly, he left little to be squeezed from the customary oranges, with the standard rate of income tax up from 5/6 to 7/6, with an Excess Profits Tax of 60 per cent., and with the tobacco, beer, sugar, and spirits imposts increased by 2s. a pound, 1d. a pint, 1d. a pound, and 10s. a proof gallon respectively. In a full year these additions will bring in £227 millions; on 1939 they were estimated to provide £107 million. The most modest hopes and expectations allow that loans will have to do at least as much.

Side by side with the deliberate sacrifice proceeded the automatic one. Before 1939 was out the Ministry of Labor showed a cost-of-living index increased by 18 points—about 10 per cent.—since the beginning of war. Certain classes have had commensurate increases in wages, but for the rest the rise in the price level is one of the more serious manifestations of the war. Meanwhile, however, the government, through price control, is doing everything possible to ensure that any decline in the general standard of living shall be as small as possible, while by long-term planning it is also attempting to prevent the decline from becoming more than a temporary phenomenon of the war period.

## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week-end Calgary had a visit from Air Marshall Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and he told me that there would be five aviation training schools located on the prairies. Each school will require a great many barrels of 84 octane gasoline daily.

As stated in this column last week, Western refineries at the present time are not equipped to make high octane gasoline, but inquiries would indicate that the necessary additional equipment to process 84 octane gasoline would not be expensive and can be installed on short notice.

The Western air schools will not be ready for a few months yet; in fact it is just impossible to set any specific date as to when they will be in full operation, but Sir Robert expected some of them to be going by early summer. If such is the case, Alberta refineries will have lots of time to make the necessary arrangements, and I think they can be depended upon to supply this new gasoline market with products processed from Alberta crude.

United States refineries several months ago realized that modern air warfare would require large supplies of high octane gasoline and have adjusted their refinery operations to meet this demand.

The Alberta Petroleum Association have recently made quite an exhaustive survey of this whole situation, taking in United States operations and demands.

As this question of high octane fuel and the increased power efficiency and reduction in operating costs is of considerable interest to motorists and the public, I am taking the liberty of using verbatim a large part of the A.P.A. report which was prepared by Edward Kolb.

Exports of aviation fuel have been reported separately by the Department of Commerce since January, 1939. Exports for the first ten months totalled 3,365,500 barrels or 141,000,000 gallons. In the first six months aviation gasoline constituted 11.4 per cent. of all gasoline exported, but for ten months the percentage dropped to 8.7. However, the first successful step in the big-time movement of U.S.

petroleum to England and France during the current European war was reported early in December, and it appears to be a matter of convoy organization that has held up exports since September. More intense military operations in the European war will also increase the demand.

According to the information the A.P.A. has received, airplanes equipped to use high-octane fuel have important advantages over those using lower anti-knock fuel. In the jump from 60 to 87 octane fuel, airplane engines designed to utilize the latter quality fuel give 33 per cent. greater power output than engines using 60-octane fuel. Engines built to use 100-octane gasoline yield 15 to 30 per cent. greater power than engines using 87-octane fuel. This means 20 per cent. reduction in take-off distance and 40 per cent. increase in climbing speed.

In a 1,400 mile flight of a transport plane, the advantage of 100 octane fuel over 87 octane fuel has been calculated to be equivalent to dispensing with 1,200 pounds of gasoline and carrying instead seven more passengers, or their equivalent weight in mail or freight. The use of 100 octane fuel in aviation engines designed for this fuel is said to bring fuel efficiency on a par with the best aviation diesel engine.

The capacity of refineries in the U.S. to produce 100-octane aviation gasoline is several times larger than

a year ago, due to new plant construction. Large as this increase has been, however, the total capacity of all these plants today, on all processes, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the potential production of high octane aviation gasoline which is possible from the raw materials available in that country.

Commercial air lines have only 255 airplanes in service on scheduled passenger, express, and mail service within the U.S. and 91 in service between the United States and foreign countries, but their fuel consumption during the past year is estimated at 50,000,000 gallons of aviation fuel, which is as much as Army-Navy annual consumption. Commercial air lines now use 80-, 87-, and 90-octane fuels but the trend is toward an increase in their use of 90-octane fuel, according to R. C. Oertel and R. E. Ellis, aviation managers for Standard of New Jersey and Standard Oil Development Company respectively, in a recent article in *National Aeronautics* magazine. Commercial overland air lines have avoided fuels of over 90-octane number because lower specific fuel consumption has not been considered essential and the higher

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cost not justified. These authorities state that "it is quite probable that at least some operators now purchas-

"Taking a longer view, a policy of attempting to increase our exports of 'peacetime' goods and services has the great advantage that its benefits will outlast the war. Canada has opportunities today of obtaining trade, which in part at least, she may be able to keep permanently. Such a policy then, is not just a wartime expedient. It is one of building for the future and the more successful it is the more it will facilitate the inevitable re-adjustment at the close of hostilities."

## Assistant General Manager's Remarks

"In the absence of the General Manager, who is enjoying a well-earned rest, I shall restrict my remarks to a brief review of the principal items on the statement now presented to you.

"Due to an increased amount of loans and a larger volume of business generally, we are able to report profits of \$2,033,353, after taxes of \$559,190 and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made. The earnings are almost \$53,000 larger than those for 1938 and, in addition, we have paid \$23,000 more taxes."

## Balance Sheet Shows Expansion

"Turning to the balance sheet itself our total deposits at \$279,766,000 are at a record-high figure and show an increase of almost \$26,500 for the year. About half of this amount is represented by increased balances due to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, but there has been an increase of almost \$11,000,000 in our deposits from the public not bearing interest in deposits bearing interest.

"On the Assets side of our statement our cash holdings, that is, coin, notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada and Government and other bank notes total \$35,698,000, which is 11½% of our liabilities to the public. Our other cash assets, consisting of exchange for the Clearing House and bank balances carried with Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada, bring the total up to \$67,130,000, which is almost 22% of our public liabilities as compared with 20% a year ago."

"Our total investments, which are carried in our balance sheet at prices not exceeding market values, now amount to \$136,065,000, which is an increase of \$9,000,000 over the total shown a year ago. This increase is represented entirely in our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities maturing within two years, all the other holdings in the investment accounts showing moderate decreases. Our participation in the recent two year war loan, which was placed by the Government with the Chartered Banks a few weeks ago, more than accounts for the increase.

"Total quick assets aggregate \$209,507,000, 68.39% of our public liabilities."

## Upward Tendency in Loans

"Our current loans in Canada at \$94,898,000 are \$14,226,000 higher than they were a year ago. This is largely accounted for by advances to our customers in connection with the moving of the large western wheat crop of the past season but, as well, in other directions we have experienced an encouraging demand for loans for commercial purposes from the Bank's customers.

"Current loans elsewhere than in Canada at \$15,056,000 are slightly increased over those of a year ago.

"Total assets at \$343,491,000 show an increase of \$34,000,000 for the year and are at the highest figure in the history of the Bank."

## Tribute to Staff

"At this time on behalf of the General Manager, as well as for myself, I wish to pay tribute to the loyal and efficient assistance and co-operation that we have received from the officers and staff of the Bank during the past year, which for many has been a difficult one. It has involved in many cases long extra hours which have been cheerfully given as an unavoidable accompaniment to the special situations that arise in war times. I would be remiss if I did not mention this; may I add also that the statement presented to you today is tangible evidence of the capable and competent character of the services of the men and women—2,537 in all—who make up the staff of the Bank throughout the Dominion and elsewhere.

"While Canada's contribution to the Empire's fighting forces is not large in number, it is generally admitted that its personnel is of a very high character. We are proud to say that included therein are thirty-seven of our young men who have been given leave of absence from their duties in the Bank for the full term of their war service. They carry with them the good wishes not only of their fellow-workers on the Bank's staff, but, I know, of the shareholders as well."

## WARTIME ADJUSTMENTS REVIEWED IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS STRESSED

By J. A. McLEOD, President, at 108th ANNUAL MEETING

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Assistant General Manager, H. D. Burns, Presents Statement Showing Assets at New High Level and Pays Tribute to Staff

### Rising Taxation and Public Borrowing

"Rates of taxation have already been raised considerably and we cannot disregard the possibility that further increases may be necessary in future. The Government, indeed, has indicated its intention of following as far as is practicable a pay-as-you-go policy. In announcing this policy in the Budget Speech of last September, the Minister added: 'In imposing the new tax burdens which this policy will require we shall be guided by the belief that all our citizens will be ready to bear some share of the cost of the war, but we shall insist on the principle of equality of sacrifice on the basis of ability to pay. We shall not of course be able to meet all war costs by taxation because there is a limit to the taxes that can be imposed without producing inefficiency, a lack of enterprise, and serious discontent.' The Minister also made it clear that during the early months of the war, the expansion in tax revenues could not be expected to provide for any very important part of the increased expenditures, particularly since two of the leading new imposts are not applicable until the incomes of 1940 have been received.

"The Government has therefore been borrowing—first from the banks and recently from the public. The first loan, of \$200 millions from the banks, was designed to promote an increase in productive activity and did not represent a draft upon the savings of the Canadian people. It was financed by an expansion of credit but as the Government took pains to point out, this type of borrowing would have to be strictly limited in order to avoid the danger of creating an inflationary situation. The War Loan just floated has thus been a call upon the national savings and it is only to be expected that as the war progresses further, requests will be made to the Canadian public to place additional amounts of its savings at the disposal of the Government, not only for the requirements of our own war effort, but also for the repurchase of Canadian securities held in Great Britain. That this will be done willingly and in a spirit of public service is clearly demonstrated by the signal success of the first public loan.

"However distasteful may be the spectacle of increasing taxation and rising public debt, it will undoubtedly be accepted with understanding and determination. There is no easy way to finance war. If the methods of taxation and borrowing were not to be heavily relied upon, then the alternative would be inflation with all its inequities and unhappy implications for the future. But while there can be no question of the public's full co-operation in supporting the necessary measures of war finance, it is also essential that the Government should eliminate all unnecessary expenditures and should maintain a high degree of efficiency in the great national effort upon which we have embarked."

### Wartime Controls and Regulations

"In other respects too, the business situation has been altered by the war. An intricate system of government controls over important phases of economic life has already been developed and on the whole is operating efficiently and with a minimum of interference to business. Foreign exchange control has been established with a view to conserving our external resources through the control of international movements of capital. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has also been set up to prevent unnecessary advances in prices and to ensure adequate supplies of important commodities. These and other government regulations have been necessary and desirable under the present circumstances of war. They should be regarded, however, as purely wartime measures to be removed promptly following the cessation of hostilities."

### Canada's International Position

"It is a far stronger Canada that stands today by the side of Britain and France than was the case in 1914.

### Importance of Maintaining Export Income

"Since our 'favourable' trade balance with Great Britain is no longer likely to be fully available in the form of foreign exchange, it is highly desirable that our export income from other countries be maintained and, if possible, increased. It is true that in recent years Canada's total receipts from other countries have been somewhat more than sufficient to meet her payments to them. But if Canada is to act as a great supply base for the Allies, it is probable that we shall have to increase our imports, particularly of such things as machinery and equipment from the United States.

"The more Canada is able to increase her export income from the United States and from other non-belligerent countries such as those of Latin America, the greater will be her ability to buy necessary equipment, supplies and raw materials for the purposes of the war. In a very real sense our exports of such 'peacetime' goods and services as gold, newsprint, cattle, and tourist services are just as much the sinews of war as the production of munitions in Canada.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

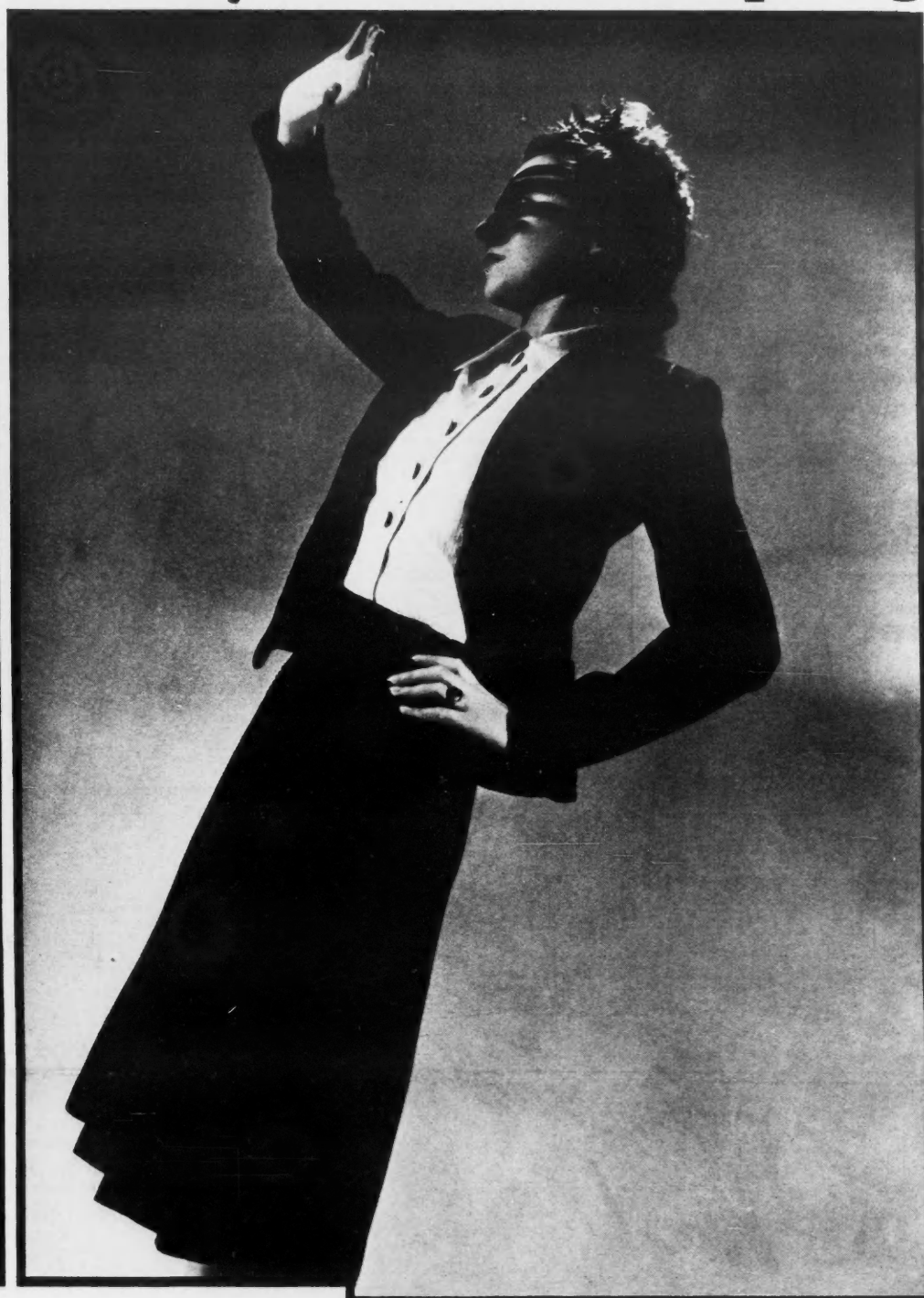
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 27, 1940

## Suits to Bridge the Interval Between Winter and Spring



AT the tag end of the winter every woman's principal preoccupation becomes a suit with which to bridge the interval between waning winter and the warmer weather ahead. The illustrations on this page indicate some of Paris' pet ideas on the subject of suits for Spring, 1940.

*Above, Left:* Paquin's contribution is of grey-green wool to which is added a jigger of Scotch in the lining of the top-coat and the jaunty weskit.

*Right:* Vera Borea places her label on a suit of more casual mien. The skirt has wide, loose pleats and the button plackets at either side of the hips are faced with leather. A fitted jacket with widely spaced stripes of faint white is worn over a blouse of white rough rajah silk.

*Below, Left:* Lelong's artistry is to be discerned in the adroit manner with which pin-stripes are arranged to form a part of the design as well as to flatter the figure, and in the scalloped lines of cording which continue down either side of jacket and skirt.

*Centre:* Bruyere puts emphasis on hips by dropping the waistline down to the natural waist and fitting it snugly. Wide squared-off revers are draped softly and broken with fan-shaped inserts of brown which contrast urbanely with the beige of the suit.

*Right:* Obviously Bruyere was inspired in this suit by the military uniforms seen around Paris. Typical of all jackets this season is the longer length and saddle-style pockets. Small squares of embroidery at the shoulders add a further military touch.







Reminiscent of early Victorian grandeur is this handsome Candelabra by International Silver who recommend SILVO to preserve the beauty of your silverware.

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Lansing Hatfield, Gifted New Baritone

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FEW newcomers have made an impression on Toronto concert-goers so immediately favorable as did the young American baritone Lansing Hatfield at Eaton Auditorium in two recitals last week. But then few newcomers have been so well endowed in respect of voice, intelligence, good looks and magnetic personality. He hails from a town with a typical American name—Hickory, North Carolina,—is a commercial traveler turned vocalist, and an artistic product of the Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore. His stage experience has been mainly confined to musical comedy, but he received decisive recognition last May when he was selected to play a famous American statesman in Douglas Moore's unique opera "The Devil and Daniel Webster," with libretto by Stephen Vincent Benet.

His voice is of mellow, noble quality, and its compass is exceptional, ranging evenly from basso profundo to bright resonant baritone tones. His English diction is perfect, his buoyant temperament engaging, and his breathing and control impressive. The dignity of his declamation in serious numbers is as notable as the ease of his comedy in lighter lyrics. He sang a wide variety of songs, nearly all of them well.

His dignity and dramatic fervor were manifest in Emmanuel Bach's "The Heavens Proclaim the Glory of God," sung in German, and Loewe's "How Deep the Slumber of the Floods" in English. One of his finest efforts was Hugo Wolf's optimistic "Fussreise," in which he perfectly conveyed the buoyant spirit of the lyric. Opulent dramatic power were apparent in Schumann's "Two Grenadiers" and in "Guns," an effective condemnation of war by the Canadian composer Geoffrey O'Hara.

In lighter songs he has an unctuous, blarneying comic touch. One of the most interesting was "Pretty Saro," a North Carolina mountain song, which dates back to the great immigration to the South in 1749 from Scotland and Ireland. He also revived J. L. Hatton's jolly old ditty "Simon the

Cellarer," immortalized for Canadians half a century ago by the noted baritone, E. W. Schuch.

#### Conservatory Quartet

That admirable chamber organization, the Conservatory String Quartet, resumed public activities last week with the first of three subscription concerts. For more than a decade this group has been continuously keeping alive local enthusiasm for chamber music. The close co-operation and sympathy of its personnel is apparent. All are section leaders in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Elie Spivak, first violin; Harold Sumberg, second violin; Cecil Figelski, viola; and Leo Smith, cello. They are outstanding in sincerity, scholarship and technical efficiency. In the surroundings of Conservatory Hall they reveal the intimacy of their team work as chamber musicians. Though they will play modern and original Canadian works later on, their first program consisted of traditional works. First came the sunny and sparkling Quartet in G major by Haydn in which their lightness of touch and rhythmical interchanges were delightful. Then, Schubert's Quartet, opus 29, No. 1, also melodious but more emotional and beautifully played. Then a leap of half a century to Brahms' Quartet, Opus 51, No. 1, more intense and dramatic, but profoundly interesting, played with ease and breadth of tone. Obviously the Conservatory String Quartet continues to deserve well of music lovers.

#### A Hemans Poem

A Grimsby correspondent makes a most interesting suggestion which she says has been in her mind ever

of late years and has not been done in Toronto since the days of Dr. Tarrington's famous Philharmonic Society. Its composition caused a definite and long continued breach between Handel and London society, which protested against his resolve to expand choral music on a grandiose scale, and wished him to stick to solo numbers.

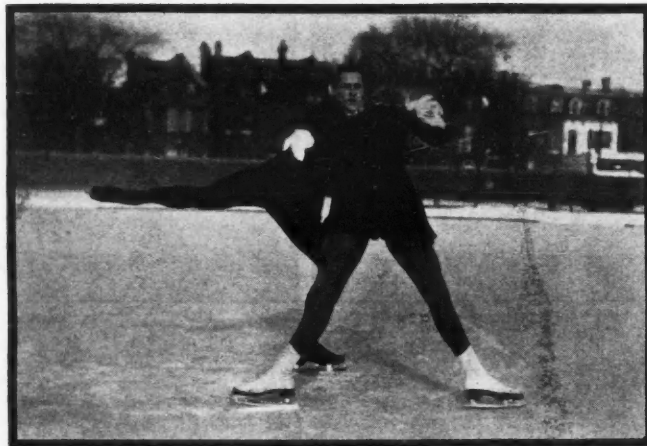
Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, who takes an interest in the Cosmopolitan Singers, a group recently organized in Montreal, has arranged a loan by the Metropolitan Opera House of the score of the English version of Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin," which the society will present next spring.

One of the more recent Canadian composers is Mary Piersol, a native of Ottawa, and her most important work to date is her "Georgian Bay Suite" for voices and orchestra with words by her husband William Hunter Piersol. One movement, "Giant Tomb Island," was recently a feature of the familiar broadcast "Canadian Snapshots," conducted by Samuel Hershenoren.

John Murray Gibbon of Montreal, the most eminent Canadian authority on folk songs of all lands, participated in "Canadian Snapshots" last week and will shortly be heard on the air in a series of five weekly broadcasts, consisting of Canadian lyrics adapted to immortal folk-tunes of various origins.

#### Music West and East

Jean de Rimanozy, eminent Vancouver violinist, is conducting a chamber orchestra in a broadcast "Classics for To-day." Recently he played two vivid novelties, the "Miniature Symphony" of Adam Carse, and



SWEEEPING ALL OPPOSITION before them, Ralph McCreath and Norah McCarthy of the Toronto Skating Club scooped up the cream of the figure skating titles in the Dominion championship meet at the Minto Club, Ottawa. McCreath won the men's singles championship; Miss McCarthy won the women's singles; both won the senior pairs title. The dashing team will be a feature of the Toronto Skating Club Carnival in Maple Leaf Gardens in March.

since the "Athenia" catastrophe last September. It is that conductors of choral societies, and organizers of choral programs for broadcast use, revive Alfred Gaul's setting of Mrs. Hemans' famous poem, "The Treasures of the Deep." This ode, written well over a century ago, contains many lines applicable to present circumstances, when the loss of lives at sea is a matter of daily news. Felicia Hemans, though possessed of an almost fatal facility, was a better poet than many realize; and at one time her poems, which touched the heart of English life, were familiar in countless homes. She died in 1835 after 42 years of rather unhappy and restless life. Alfred Gaul was not born until two years after her death, and his setting of "The Treasures of the Deep" was published many years after the original poem had become well-known. Reared in Norwich Cathedral he became one of the best known religious composers of England, and lived until 1913. Fifty years ago his cantata, "The Holy City," was sung frequently by choirs in all parts of the English-speaking world.

#### Children and Others

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave its second children's concert for the season at Massey Hall on a recent afternoon. The musical numbers included several works suitable for children by reason of their brisk rhythmical quality, the Mozart "Haffner" Symphony, The Jannefeldt "Cradle Song" and "Praeludium" and Sibelius' early "Karelia Suite." A feature of the program was a questionnaire set by Sir Ernest MacMillan to stimulate listening. Of special delight to the youngsters was a series of dances by the Keogh-Heddie Marionettes, with choreography by Boris Volkoff and pantomime by Mr. Heddie in person.

The great violinist Albert Spalding was guest artist of the Montreal Orchestra's concert under Dr. Douglas Clark on January 21.

The Cathedral Singers of Montreal, under that enterprising conductor Dr. Whitehead, are rehearsing a revival of Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt," composed in 1739 immediately before "Messiah." It is a stupendous work containing no less than 24 double choruses of a magnificent character. It has been much neglected

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tan he has been director of the Baton Rouge Conservatory, Louisiana.

#### Notes and Comment

A young Montreal composer, Henry Brant, has completed the score of a modern ballet, "Episode in the Life of the Great American Goof," the scenario of which was devised by William Saroyan. It runs 55 minutes and brings in every style of music. The composer's father, Saul Brant, was formerly a violin instructor at the McGill Conservatorium and Henry made his first public appearances as a boy violinist of nine years in Montreal. He is now 26 and for the past decade has been associated with the Juilliard School in New York where he has won several prizes and scholarships. Some of his works have already been performed by United States orchestras, and he has completed another modern ballet "City Portrait."

The brilliant Canadian tenor Joseph Victor Laderoute, a native of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and for some time a church and radio soloist in Toronto, is winning ever-increasing recognition in the United States. He has been engaged by Frederick Stock, veteran conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to sing the tenor part in a coming production of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The Philadelphia Orchestra has announced a lengthy list of appearances in leading American cities during the earlier months of 1940. It is gratifying to note on the list an engagement for Toronto next spring, just prior to the close of its tour at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, got into the news in quite a sensational way recently, but many readers are possibly unaware that it is a musical centre. Not very long before the tragedy of the Graf Spee, presentation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was given by the orchestra and chorus of the State-owned opera house, under the direction of Erich Kleiber. It so happens that Kleiber, an Austrian, had been conductor of the State Opera, Berlin from 1923 until 1938. Since then he has been living in South America, and conducted opera at Montevideo during the "winter" months of July and August. His return to conduct the Ninth Symphony was made the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze plaque at the Opera House commemorating his musical services to the city.

The "Musical Times" recently revived a musical joke that was cur-

rent in England quite a number of years ago when Dr. Brewer's song "Fairy Pipers" was new. Clara Butt sang it at Bath with a well-known local musician Frank Tapp at the piano. There was some amusement that a song by Brewer, published by Boosey, should be sung in the famous Pump Room by a Butt, accompanied by a Tapp. At the time "Funch" kept the ball or barrel rolling with the comment that "the audience was intoxicated with delight long before the last Bar closed."

Eminent composers are frequently successful in disguising their love for the music of their contemporaries. A Belgian musical publication recently unearthed a letter written by Edouard Lalo, who in 1873 composed "Symphonie Espagnole" a work still frequently heard, on the subject of Brahms, ten years his junior. Said Edouard of Johannes: "He is an inferior mind, who has explored every corner of modern harmony and counterpoint, but was not a born musician and has no capacity for invention. . . I have just read his Violin Concerto. A man may turn out this kind of thing when his mind is empty; but I cannot understand his deciding to have it published."

Listeners in Eastern Canada were recently glad to note on a British Columbia program, the name of Dalton Baker, formerly a widely known singing teacher and choral director in Toronto, who has resided in Vancouver for several years. He directed a string group and mixed quartet in Arthur Benjamin's broadcast of excerpts from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" heard in connection with the "Immortal Music" series. Prior to coming to Canada Mr. Baker was one of the most renowned of English Festival baritones. During his stay in Toronto he taught many well-known singers and was the founder of the Toronto Madrigal Society which sang exquisite music. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Baker first brought Richard Crooks to Toronto, when the singer was a lad just embarking on his illustrious concert career.

Increasing recognition is being given in this country to the clever and delicate lyrics of the young English composer Michael Head. Eileen Law of Toronto and Katharine Hamilton of Vancouver have both included them in their repertory. Head, born at Eastborne in 1900, is both a pianist and vocalist, and frequently gives one-man recitals of his own compositions.



PUPPET OPERA. From the World's Fair to the Arcadian Court of the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto, comes the unique Victor Puppet Opera Troupe (Jan. 22-27) which by the use of synchronized music presents the classic operas in tabloid form. Above, the puppets and puppeteers at work.



# FILM PARADE

## Treatment is Everything

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALL through the first part of "We Are Not Alone" I was haunted by a sad, teasing little memory which kept creeping in and getting between me and the characters. I remembered them as well as anything but I couldn't seem to place their names—that is their original names. Then just as the awful Mrs. Newcombe was folding programs for her evening musicals and being cross to poor Dr. Newcombe while the lovely Leni hovered tenderly just beyond, it all unrolled as vividly as the picture on the screen. "Why Dr. Newcombe is Marke Sabre!" I said to Miss A. Miss A. whose memories are middle-aged and sentimental too, said excitedly of course, and Mrs. Newcombe was that terrible Mabel Sabre. "And Leni is that Lady Something-or-other, you know the one, who really loved him," Miss A. said. "And 'We Are Not Alone' is 'If Winter Comes,' I cried happily. "Shut up, you two," said the lady in front. And having laid the ghost of Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson we subsided to enjoy the work of Mr. James Hilton.

"THE Shop Around the Corner" was easier to place because I once wrote that one myself. It seemed a dazzling idea at the time—the notion of two people working together, hating each other like poison and all the time exchanging tender, anonymous little notes. I couldn't get it down on paper and into the mail-box fast enough. The editors were less prompt but at least they were unanimous. They wouldn't touch it with a two-inch rejection slip.

The odd part of it is that both stories come out exceptionally well on the screen. It's quite possible, of course, once you get away from the theatre and out into the good bracing winter air to see what is wrong with "We Are Not Alone". Mr. Hilton has borrowed not only Mr. Hutchinson's characters but most of his bag of tricks in presenting them. He has

made unflinching use of every possible coincidence. He has hung the jury at the end quite as relentlessly as he has the star-crossed lovers. He hasn't neglected a single trustworthy cliché, including the one about the Sarajevo headlines as an omen of war.

PROBABLY the most disingenuous thing about "We Are Not Alone" is the candid air of honesty with which it is presented. It's deliberately kept quiet, literal and homely, while all the facts shriek tabloid melodrama. And it's so tactfully managed and so beautifully acted that in the emotion-hung air of the theatre it comes off as something delicate and moving and even a little strange. Paul Muni helps enormously of course with his quiet underplaying of the role of Dr. Newcombe. So does Flora Robson's portrayal of the stony Mrs. Newcombe. Jane Bryant's Leni, a little faint in outline provides just the troubling ghost that the treatment demands; and for the necessary touch of the grotesque there is Una O'Connor's Susan, a humorous, ferrety English slavey. What remains over is that shadowy element called atmosphere, something Hollywood directors can now create so shrewdly that you can never be quite sharp enough to catch them at it.

Ernst Lubitsch's approach to "The Shop Around the Corner" is quite different. He knows his story is no great shakes, so he wisely avoids trying to fool the customers with the transparent innocences of the plot, and is content merely to fool the lovers. For the rest he just relies on charm—the Lubitsch charm, plus Margaret Sullivan's, plus James Stewart's; which all adds up to so much charm that there's no room left in the picture in any case for anything but the most inconsequential of plots. Altogether Mr. Lubitsch has been so nice about it, letting you see exactly what is going to happen and then airily improvising on the obvious that you couldn't possibly quarrel with the results.

It seems that someone in Hollywood heard Kay Kyser over the air and impulsively invited him to the film-centre, sight unseen. Then when they got him in front of the camera he was terrible. You'd think they might have made some preliminary investigation before dragging a busy man all the way to the Coast, but that doesn't seem to be the way they do things. Instead they made a picture based on their own predicament. It's called "That's Right, You're Wrong", and bears all the signs of Producers' Desperation, which might have been a better title.

### NOTE AND COMMENT

UNDER the auspices of the Central Ontario Regional Drama Festival, The Arts and Letters Club, Town Tonic, The Masquers, the Volkoff Studio and others are putting on a war time review, "Well of All Things" at Hart House Theatre for one week, commencing January 29, the entire net proceeds are for war charity. The net proceeds for Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and Feb. 2 are for the Active Service Canteen.

His Excellency the Governor General has graciously consented to become honorary patron of the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Associations. As a result of the activities of the organization, legislation has been passed both in Saskatchewan and Manitoba providing for the registration of music teachers.



"LE PONT DE NARNI", by J. B. C. Corot, a recent addition to the French School at the National Gallery of Canada.

## THE THEATRE

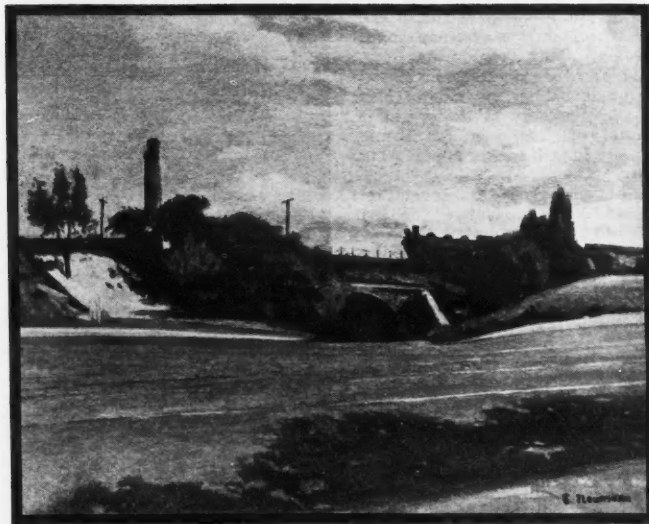
### 10 to 1 on "Three After Three"

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"THREE After Three", the musical show currently in presentation at the Royal Alexandra, is on its way to New York. It is owned by Ruth Selwyn in association with the Messrs. Schubert; and if any of those persons feel a little uncertain about it and would like to sell some of their stock, I can find a purchaser for them before the show leaves Toronto. I have never seen a show on its way to New York on which I would more cheerfully bet for a year's run.

The front page of the program is not really the front page of a theatre program, it is the front fifty feet of a

But the amazing thing about the production was that the movie people were not merely movie people exhibiting themselves upon the stage in a mood of condescension; they were troupers who had been given things to do which suited them to perfection and who worked like Trojans and co-operated like artists, with the result that they gave a performance that was little short of thrilling. Some of them, I am given to understand, did not scintillate with quite so much individual brilliance as they are able to do on the screen with the assistance of a kindly and judicious cam-



"THE TUNNEL, WESTMOUNT." Oil painting by Ernst Neumann, Montreal.

movie film. It contains forty names of participants in the production or performance—forty-two if you count Dudley and Bostock and the Martins as two each. Most of these names meant little to me, as all I know about the movies is what I read in Mary Lowrey Ross's column; but face after face to the number of about twenty was recognized as its owner stepped on the stage, and was greeted with shouts of delight by people to whom they were evidently old friends. Among the credits there were two names which cheered me considerably even before the play began; these were Guy Bolton, who did the original play and part of the musical adaptation, and Fred de Cordova, who did the stage direction.

era man; on the stage you cannot help showing all four sides of yourself, the one weak side as well as the three good ones. And Mr. Stepin Fetchit, marvellous as he is, was a little harder to follow than when he has a flock of microphones all around him. But the audience literally held its breath in order not to miss a word of his incomparable drawl.

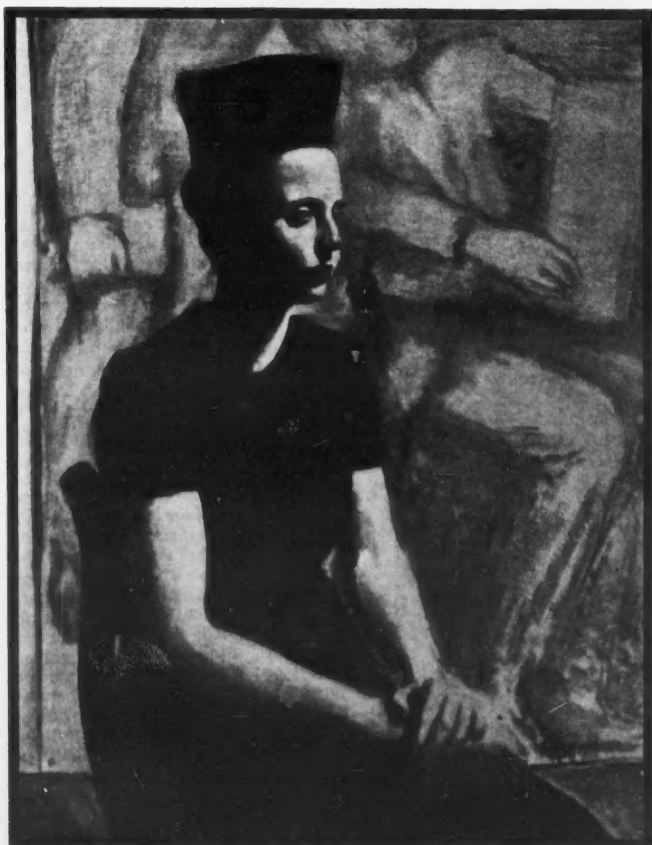
The three girls of the title are Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, and Mary Brian, and I do not ask for a more charming or better combined musical comedy trio. Art Jarrett and Jack Whiting do most of the masculine love-making, with songs, and do it very well. The book is sufficiently audacious but never vulgar—or at least the quality of the performance saves it from ever becoming vulgar; I should rather hesitate about recommending it if done by a second-rate company.

The three items which absolutely held up the show were two duos dances by Dudley and Bostock, which were the most perfect burlesques of their kind that this reviewer has seen in long, long years of experience, and a series of parodies in the second act by Mitzi Green. There is an extremely well trained chorus and the scenery and costumes are most satisfactory, though I should like to alter the color arrangement of the costumes in the opening ensemble of the second act. The music is by a composer who says, though I can hardly believe it, that his name is Hoagy Carmichael, and if I can manage to get into the theatre again towards the end of the week, I think I shall be able to hum some of it.

But don't forget that this is going to be a New York success, and deserves to be one.

### NOTE AND COMMENT

Dr. Healey Willan will act as adjudicator in the competition for Manitoba composers sponsored by the Wednesday Morning Musicals. The six classes cover a wide field, and works winning awards will be publicly performed at Winnipeg next March. The University of Manitoba also awards several musical scholarships, sponsored by various organizations. Awards in some were announced last summer, and three more were announced recently, going to George Edward Lincoln of Teulon, Halldora Sigurdson of Arborg and Edith Borodkin of Winnipeg.



PORTRAIT OF MISS BEATRICE DAY, by Ernst Neumann, young Montreal artist whose portraits are attracting attention.



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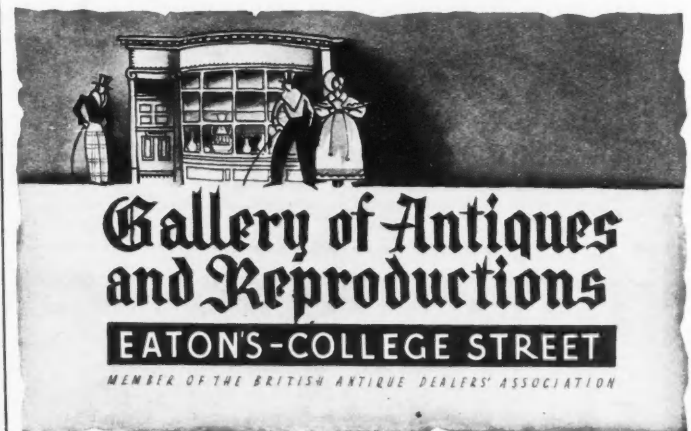


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## ART AND ARTISTS

### Canada Gets Fine Early Corot

BY GRAHAM McINNES

THE National Gallery of Canada has recently killed two birds with one stone. By the acquisition of "Le Pont de Narni" by J. B. C. Corot (1796-1875) the Gallery has secured an excellent painting, and has also filled a long-standing gap in its small collection of French work. The picture, reproduced here, was painted in 1827, two years after Corot's first visit to Italy, and was exhibited in the Salon of that year. It belongs to Corot's earlier or Italian period when, under the influence of Claude Lorrain, he was painting large landscapes in the classic tradition, and was concerned with the broad balance and harmony of shapes and tones. Later this majestic painting with its close-knit technique gave way to the lyric approach with its nymphs, fauns and fuzzy willow trees. With these later paintings, Corot leaped to fame, and the enthusiasm of collectors for this work inspired the French gibe that Corot painted 800 canvases of which 2,000 are in America.

But it is generally agreed today that Corot's earlier work is his best, and certainly the Gallery's painting, with its broad, almost massive handling, is a fine example of that work. It is pleasant to think that Corot cared for his great contemporary, Daubigny, in the days of the latter's blindness; and that when a forgery of his own work was brought to him for inspection, he painted a genuine Corot over the fake, rather than disappoint the admiring owner. Both as artist and man, Corot is one of the important figures of 19th century French art, and the National Gallery is to be congratulated on securing this fine painting.

PAINTING of the head rather than the heart is in evidence at the Art Gallery of Toronto's Print Room this month. It's a long time since we've seen a show in which the painters concerned succeed so well in hiding their feelings from us. With a few exceptions, this interesting exhibition of the more recent work of Bertram Brooker, Franklin Carmichael, A. J. Casson and L. A. C. Panton is a series of intellectual exercises, sometimes brilliant, sometimes dull, but rarely emotional. This is all the more remarkable when you remember that Carmichael and Casson were once members of the Group of Seven.

Sometimes you catch Carmichael painting with a gleam in his eye (especially in his sketches), but on the whole both men develop their precisely patterned paintings with a sedateness which it is hard to recall was once regarded as the trumpet ushering in the dawn.

Brooker's mental gymnastics are, as always, brilliant. He is the virtuoso of the group and seems able to turn his hand to any style almost at will; in fact, you can detect five separate styles in the dozen paintings he exhibits. The most successful seems to be that of the still life with apples and paper bag. With Panton's work, you get the feeling of a strong emotional urge so harshly disciplined as to be almost crushed out in the final realization. He keeps his colors low and applies a rigid mental strait-jacket to the complex patterns of his rocks and trees. This little exhibition is a study in ascetic art.

REMEMBER the famous Armory Show of 1913 that introduced modern French art to America? Remember, more recently, the shows of modern French and British art put on at Scott's in Montreal and the Art Gallery in Toronto? The sensation they caused and the controversy they inspired seems to come to us now through the nostalgic haze of yesterday—so common have such exhibitions become. But to those who turn bitterly away from a world grown drab, we offer comfort. Turn to the antipodes; for there the outermost ring dropped in the pool of controversy by 20th century French art has struck with the force of a tidal wave, and the last quarter of 1939 was shattered, in Sydney and Melbourne, quite as much by the sound of rising voices as by the sound of guns.

The exhibition of modern French and English art, sponsored by the Melbourne Herald, was the first of its kind ever seen in Australia. "Ridiculous daubs." "A child could do better." "Tremendous stimulus." Haven't those words a familiar ring? They are quoted from the correspondence columns of an Australian daily. Somehow they bring a warm glow to your cheeks. So the old battle's still going on. . . Well, well. More surprising is it to learn that the Director of the National Gallery of South Australia had never seen an original work by any Post-Impressionist.



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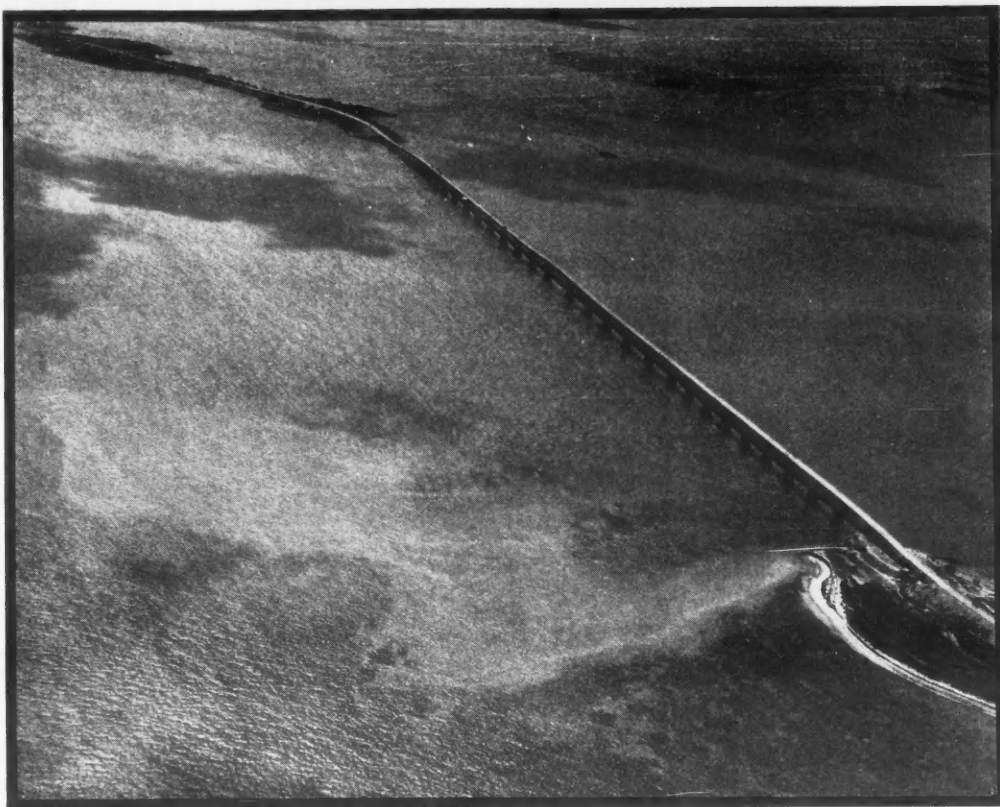
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OVERSEAS HIGHWAY TO KEY WEST. This section was built up and over the original railway viaduct which was abandoned after the hurricane of 1935.

## PORTS OF CALL

### Overseas by Road to Key West

BY LEO COX

COMPARATIVELY few are the visitors to Florida who take the unique motor or bus journey south from Miami along the Florida Keys, over the famous "overseas highway" to the quaint old island city of Key West. Yet nowhere in the world is the equal of this trip for scenic beauty and breath-taking engineering audacity.

One of the great transportation thrills of America and a modern miracle of road construction, the road links the Florida mainland with the numerous coral islets along the Florida Straits, covering a distance of 176 miles from Miami to Key West. On this highway that literally goes to sea, fifty million dollars have been spent; one bridge alone is seven miles long; midway, land is just a dim smudge on the horizon.

In the projected Pan American Highway connecting North and South America, the Overseas Highway system will be an important link. The Pan American will carry motor traffic from Canada south through the United States to Miami and Key West; thence 90 miles by ferry to Havana and by the Cuban National Highway to Cuba's western tip; then another ferry jaunt—this time 110 miles—to the Yucatan Peninsula and south 500 miles to Guatemala City. Here the Highway would join the western branch extending from the United States through Mexico and Laredo, Texas; from Guatemala it would thread through Santiago, Chile, and across the Andes to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, stringing these white southern cities along its length like a popcorn necklace.

#### The Keys

The waters around the Florida Keys are rated by the United States Bureau of Fisheries as the finest fishing grounds in the world. And to substantiate the Bureau's opinion is offered the evidence that over 600 varieties of tropical fish swarm these waters: jewfish, bonita, mackerel, kingfish, tuna, dolphin, barracuda, mutton fish, grouper, cavallo, runners, pompano, and grunt, just to mention a few. And in a class by themselves are the aristocratic tarpon and sailfish. All along the Highway are excellent charter fishing boat fleets manned by competent guides. Finest and best equipped of these is the Key Largo Anglers Club, 48 miles south of Miami and just 3 miles off the main highway. Open



AT MIAMI, where the Overseas Highway begins, this young lady models a sun suit of alligator skin.

to the general public for the first time, the Club offers what is probably the finest deep sea tropical fishing to be obtained anywhere.

#### Key West

The southernmost city in the United States, Key West is cloistered on an island not 2 miles wide and a little less than 5 miles long. When early Spanish explorers found bones scattered about the island, they named it "Cayo Hueso," or "Bone Key"; Key West is the resultant English corruption of the original Spanish name. In

1815 a Spanish governor of Cuba granted the island to a cavalryman named Juan Pablo Salas for service to the Crown; but Juan Pablo Salas did nothing with it and finally it was purchased by a Mobile, Ala., merchant, John W. Simonton, for \$2,000. In the same year the island was ceded by Spain to the United States. The latter country established a naval depot there and deloused the Keys of the pirate nests which had infested them.

Because Key West offers many of the tropical attractions of the West Indies without the necessity of going to sea, this sleepy little island should be especially attractive to vacationists who are usually partial to cruises. For Key West is the only wholly frost-free city in continental United States, with no fog, dust or grime; its summer temperature averages 82 degrees; in winter the average is 70 degrees. Winter water averages 70 degrees. Its latitude is actually 375 miles south of Cairo, Egypt.

Perhaps the most pointed-at house in Key West is Ernest Hemingway's. For Ernest Hemingway once stopped over in Key West awaiting travel connections and succumbed permanently to the charm of the little island. And then there is the residence of Judge J. Vining Harris who boasts the distinction of having the southernmost house in the United States.

There is plenty of recreation for the visitor to Key West: a sporting 9-hole golf course has jungle hazards and adjoins a tropical garden; and there is tennis, shuffleboard, cycling, roller skating, protected swimming and bathing, boxing in the Navy Field, baseball, moonlight sailing, shell collecting, skeet and trap-shooting, riding, outdoor dancing. A Cuban atmosphere pervades the quaint night clubs and adds a touch of Havana even to the palatial Casa Marina and La Concha hotels as well as to the numerous more modest establishments.

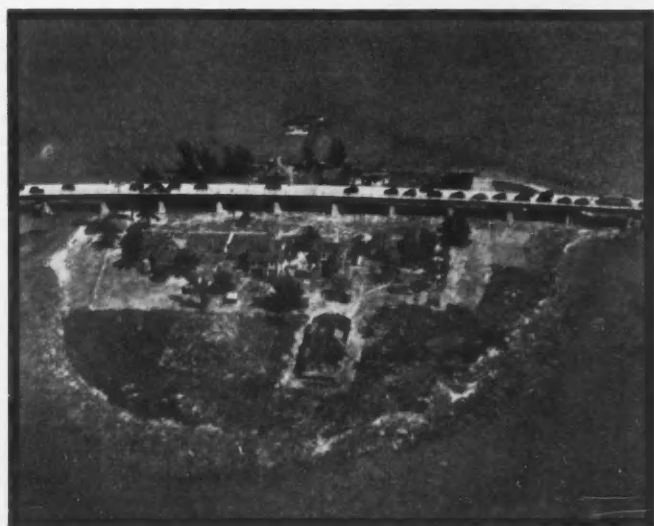
So that is Key West: a fascinating combination of Florida and Cuba tempered with Old World charm; a sleepy little island that is at once secluded and yet easily accessible; and it is only a couple of days away from most points in Eastern Canada, or even less by air.

### Travel Bookshelf

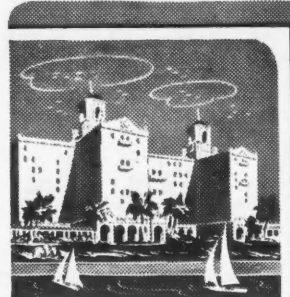
INVITATION TO ROUMANIA, by Derek Patmore, Macmillan's. \$3.50. An intimate study of a country which stands at the crossroads of Eastern Europe today. Illustrated with photographs by Herbert List.

A GUIDE TO ALASKA, by Merle Colby, Macmillan's. \$3.50. A Federal Writers' Project and a complete traveler's guide to Alaska: how to go, accommodations, fares, living expenses, etc. Illustrated.

CARIBBEAN TREASURE, by Ivan T. Sanderson, Macmillan's. \$3.50. Another best-seller by the author of "Animal Treasure" which was the story of the Percy Sladen Expedition to the British Cameroons, West Africa. This time Mr. Sanderson devotes his attention to the Caribbean: Trinidad, Surinam, Curacao and Haiti. Strictly on a honeymoon, he set out with his wife for Jamaica, meandered to Trinidad and then he, a keen geologist, and his wife, a photographer of no mean ability, succumbed completely to the lands so full of their respective raw materials. And Mr. Sanderson is just as able an artist as he is an author. Thirty-two of his sketches appear in the book and any one of them is worth framing. The book itself is a masterpiece of the publisher's art.



TYPICAL of hundreds of Florida Keys linked by the Overseas Highway from the mainland to Key West is this coral islet.



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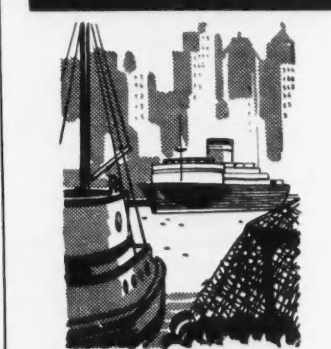
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# ABOUT FOOD

## "They Knew What They Wanted"

BY JANET MARCH

"WHAT do you think has happened?" said the youngest member of the household hurrying in to the dining room where the rest of us were trying to eat breakfast in ten minutes without burning our throats on the coffee, master of the invariably horrible news of the day, and to be polite about the piece of the paper which held our favorite columnist.

"I can't think," said someone feebly. "Well the cats have eaten the dog food and the dog has eaten the cat food, and what do you think will happen now?" said the youngest, and paused to lick the marmalade off her chin.

Beyond inquiring from the vet whether tinned food was all right, and being assured that it grew magnificent dogs and cats, and then buying it every week, I have never gone further. I do not allow my mind to consider of what they are made. Both cat and dog food are brown and are kept in the refrigerator covered, in their own cans. We all know the story of the man who made himself a delicious midnight sandwich out of "some stuff in a bowl." We would rather risk cat ptomaine; although it is constantly stated that tins are the finest containers of food and we are all crazy to go rushing around dumping things out.

When we had all recovered from today's breakfast news a delegation visited the kitchen. The four cats were sitting washing beside an empty dish. The youngest member was examining the cocker spaniel's tail to see if it was already beginning to turn into a Persian plume after one meal of cat food. All the animal life seemed well and happy, and "all" means five in this house. They just needed a change on their menu. I know exactly how they feel—just the way I do when I see baked apples again for dessert, and realize invention is hibernating. I wish I was hibernating in a warm draft-proof cave with the thermometer where it is, but I'm not. I'm sitting half in the fire to thaw the brain and think up beautiful desserts for all of you to eat.

### Peaches Stuffed With Almonds

Take peaches which have been carefully preserved, probably by yourself, but the canner does a good job too, in nice even halves. To stuff 12 halves put half a cup of blanched almonds through a nut mill—unless you like chopping things in a mortar. Add to the nuts 1 teaspoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon of finely chopped candied orange peel, 1 teaspoon of finely chopped citron peel, and the pulp of two more halves of peaches so that the stuffing will stick together. Fill the halves with this stuffing and put them in a baking dish, pour on a little white wine, sprinkle with brown sugar, and put them in a fairly hot oven. Serve with whipped cream or a foamy sauce passed separately.

Even on a cold night you can't beat a cold sweet, and if you have a chocolate lover sitting at your table here is the very thing.

### Chocolate Lady Fingers

Take half a pound of unsweetened chocolate and melt it with a tablespoonful of butter. When it is quite liquid stir in enough sugar to satisfy your taste, still keeping the chocolate over a low heat so that the sugar

melts but nothing sticks. Add a cupful of evaporated milk—this gives better results than fresh milk, but you can use fresh milk if you prefer—and stir until it is smooth. Beat the yolks of four eggs, and add to the chocolate and milk mixture, and cook it all for one to two minutes. Then take the whole thing away from the stove and let it cool, and fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Line a mold with thinly sliced lady fingers, pour in some of the chocolate mixture, and then add another layer of lady fingers. Repeat this until the mold is full, and put in the refrigerator over night. Serve with whipped cream.

Just now all the shops have chestnuts, and it is the time to use them.

### Chestnut Soufflé

Boil and then peel a pound of chestnuts, and cook them in half a cup of milk until they are quite soft. Add a tablespoonful of butter and a quarter of a cup of sugar. Put through a sieve. Beat the yolks of three eggs and add to the chestnut mixture. Beat the whites until they are very stiff—of course you know that chilling the eggs is the secret of getting the whites very stiff and fold in the whites. Bake in a buttered baking dish, and, like all soufflés, eat at once. For this reason soufflés seem to be desserts to have when the family are alone and you can depend on dinner being at a certain time. Of course your guests may be more punctual than the average run, but five minutes late, and an extra round of cocktails, and the soufflé has lost its first fine flavor.

Usually in every family there is someone who says haughtily "I don't like sweets of any sort" and eats your best efforts with a slightly pained expression. For this difficult person the savoury was invented. Of course savouries are really intended to follow the sweet course, and very good they are, if you are having a four-course dinner, but nowadays you can play ducks and drakes with all the best menu traditions, and just stick in the savoury instead of the sweet.

It is hard now to come by good filleted anchovies, but they can still be found in spite of the war. Serve smallish portions of scrambled eggs on toast, and on top of the egg put a fillet of anchovy.

### Mushrooms

Instead of cooking the mushrooms whole and serving them on toast, cut them up in smallish pieces and sauté them in bacon fat. When they are well cooked flavor them well, add a little flour to the remaining bacon grease, then pour on half a cupful of cream—top of the bottle is quite good enough—and stir briskly until the sauce thickens. Serve on toast rapidly so that the toast cannot get soggy and put small pieces of crisp bacon on top, really for looks not for taste, because too much bacon will drown out the delicate mushroom taste.

The very same man who scorns your best sweet soufflé will fall hard for a cheese one. Most cooks have their own theories about cheese soufflés and so have I, and I plunk for the soft breadcrumb one.



CHILDISH ROMPERS and small puffed sleeves are in direct contrast to the abbreviation of much of the current beach wear.

### Cheese Soufflé

1 cup of bread crumbs  
1 cup of milk  
1 cup of grated cheese  
2 tablespoons of butter  
3 eggs  
Salt, pepper—a lot of it—

Add the milk to the crumbs, and let stand until it becomes a soft mush, then add the cheese, the butter melted—pepper, salt and the beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat the whites until they are very stiff and fold them in. Pour into a buttered baking dish, and for safety oven poach it until it is brown. If you are a dashing cook with a light hand on the oven door you can do it straight. Start at 275 and increase up to 325. Have it rushed to the table and serve with English mustard.

### TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Carrington Smith and their children, who were in Quebec for the holidays staying with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price, have returned to Rye, N.Y.

Senator and Mrs. A. C. Hardy, who spent the Christmas season in Ottawa with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hardy, have returned to their home in Brockville.

Mrs. Graham Browne, of Montreal, who has been visiting in Tarrytown, N.Y., has sailed to join her brother, Mr. Carlyle in Scarborough, Tobago, B.W.I., where she expects to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mr. Robert Boswell, who spent the holidays in Quebec with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Boswell, is shortly leaving for England to join his regiment, the Royal Engineers.

Mrs. William Thompson and her sister-in-law, Miss Patricia Todd-Thompson, of Hartford Hall, Bedlington, Northumberland, who were

the guests of Mrs. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stadler, in Montreal and at the Seignior Club for several months, have arrived in England.

Miss Katherine Christie has returned to Toronto after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. David Wanklyn at Ste. Adele, Quebec.

Mrs. C. R. Stein of Kingston spent a short time in Quebec with her father, Mr. J. T. Ross, before going on to Halifax to join Colonel Stein.

Sir Herbert Holt and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, have left Montreal for Nassau, the Bahamas, to spend the winter at "Ballycrystal."

Mr. Charles Keefer has arrived in Ottawa from the Arctic, to spend some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Keefer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Simard and their daughters, Miss Claire Simard and Miss Louise Simard, have left Montreal to spend three months in Miami, Florida.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Coleman have returned to Ottawa from Winnipeg where they spent the Christmas season with Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Robson.

Mrs. R. L. Crombie, who has been staying in Quebec with her sisters, the Misses Gibsons, was the guest of Mrs. J. F. Wilkes in Montreal before returning to Toronto.

Mrs. Ronald Danby who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Black, in Calgary, has left to sail for Japan where she will join Mr. Danby to take up residence. Mr. and Mrs. Danby formerly resided in Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Wilson Goode has left Vancouver, via Chicago, for Montreal, to visit her sons Messrs. John and Robert Ker, who are attending McGill University. She will return by way of California and will be gone several months.

## It Was Worth a String of Pearls



FATHER: Hey, June—my pills! You know dang well I can't get along without 'em!



JUNE: Never mind the pills, Dad ... we're going to use a different method. Instead of trying to "cure" your constipation, we won't give it a chance to happen. It's what we call the "ounce of prevention" way. Come along ... I'll show you!

JUNE: It's so simple you should have thought of it yourself. We all need "bulk" in our diets. You probably don't get enough. If so, we'll get at the cause of the trouble by having KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN for breakfast.

FATHER: That does make sense! And blamed it ALL-BRAN doesn't taste good, too.



JUNE: Oh, Dad, it's too much for a little idea about what you should eat for breakfast! FATHER: June, little ideas have changed the fate of men and nations! Why, I'm practically a new man since I joined the "regulars."

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Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages, or in the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.



MISS GILLIAN GERMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barry German, of Ottawa, who was one of the debutantes presented to Their Excellencies at the May Court Club Ball which took place recently.

—Photograph by Karsh.

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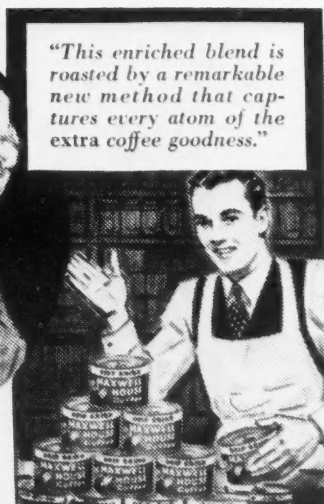
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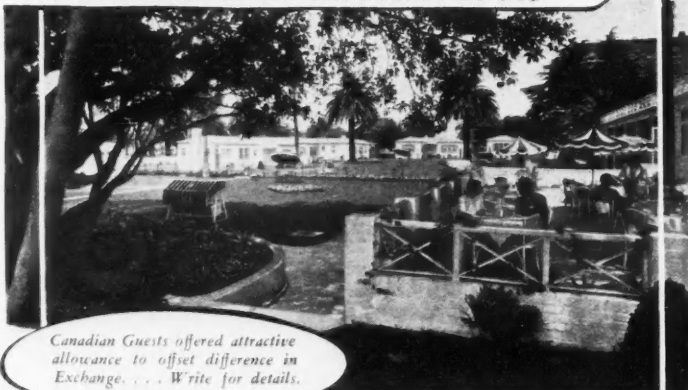
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AT THE HEAD TABLE of the Eglinton Hunt Ball which took place in Toronto recently are His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mr. H. R. Bain, M.F.H., Mrs. Bain, and Colonel and Mrs. O. D. Robinson. —Photograph by W. James, Sr.

## WORLD of WOMEN

### Calling All Robinson Crusoes

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THINGS are rapidly reaching the point in this shrinking world where it will be out of the question for would-be Robinson Crusoes to find an uninhabited island. As for discovering a likely island on which to set up light house-keeping without paying rent or purchase money to some individual or being questioned by some nosy government official—it already is impossible.

Everyone has known at least a few moments of yearning for a solitary isle. Then life takes a more demanding turn. Cook has an attack of the screaming meemies, the plumbing goes on the rampage, or the local theatre announces that Clark Gable is coming Next Week.

Of late however, a large number of persons seem to have been translating their dreams into action. There was the German and his lady who renounced the world and all its pomps for an island somewhere on the west coast of South America. With typical Teutonic thoroughness the two planned for every contingency. Even possible toothaches were forestalled by the heroic method of having all teeth extracted and replaced by chromium dentures of extraordinary hideousness.

Yes, they planned for all contingencies with one important exception—the world publicity which brought other seekers of solitude to their island. We seem to recall that one of these was a phony baroness who strode about the island with a whip in one hand and a revolver in the other.

Instead of the solitude they sought, the experiment ended disastrously with the whole United Press staff sitting on the doorstep waiting for new developments.

Apparently undaunted by this spectacular failure, seven families and others totalling twenty-one persons dissatisfied with civilization as it now operates, have left Pasadena for an uninhabited tropical island somewhere in the Bahamas group, east of Cuba and north of Haiti. Leader of the group is Mr. R. C. Irvine who is accompanied by his wife and four children. According to Mr. Irvine the group decided "if they didn't have enough money to live satisfactorily under standards now existing here, they probably should pass up these standards and seek out a life of more meaning, verve and interest."

It will be interesting to observe the progress of this group's search for the better life. It is extremely unlikely that the individuals of which it is composed will be unable to cope with any hardships their new life may entail. The human animal is physically resilient. But can human endurance be expected to withstand the strain of Mr. A's oft-repeated stories? Can a group of twenty-one persons escape becoming a world in miniature with all the disadvantages of the larger society they have left? What will happen when Mrs. Irvine's per-

manent has grown out—and not a hairdresser within hundreds of miles? The group starts off with one advantage. So far as we have been able to learn none are wearing chromium dentures.

### Review of Revue

"Well of All Things," a fast-stepping, war-time revue, will open January 29 in Hart House Theatre, Toronto, and run for a week. The revue is being staged, directed and played by the local Drama Festival committee and is composed of handpicked drama festival players and directed by E. G. Sterndale Bennett.

Highlights of the show will include "Three Wise Guys," "Only a Question of Time," and "The Regency Rakes," smash hit bits from Arts and Letters Club shows, directed by Napier Moore.

Among hundreds of local favorites taking part are George Patton, Zoe Christie, Edna Norwich, Percy Shutte, W. A. Atkinson, Frank Rostance, Rupert Lucas, Ivor Lewis, Agnes Stone, Jane Mallett and Freddie Manning will present some of their inimitable clowning. And Lois Reynolds Kerr of the Playwrights' Studio Group, who recently returned from England, has written a new Canadian song about three Englishmen who return to London from Canada, giving their impressions of everything from the quints to publishers.

Funds for war work, of course.

### Paging Lady Luck

An oddly beguiling little ceremony takes place whenever one of the "new" babies departs with his proud parents from the Eighth Floor (maternity floor, need we add) of the Private Patients' Pavilion of the Toronto General Hospital.

Swaddled in his new trousseau of blankets and woolies the mite is carried into the elevator by the nurse accompanying the parents to their car. But before the elevator and its passengers descend, they always are taken up first. The ceremonial, carried out in a matter-of-fact manner by the girl elevator operators for every home-going infant, is supposed to bring good luck to the little tikes.

Somehow it is heartening to observe such a polite gesture toward the fates in as scientific an institution as a great hospital.

### Rabbits and Speakers

Program conveners, poor dears, lead hard lives. As they all learn sooner or later, it is a comparatively simple matter to plan a brilliant program but, like the well-known recipe for rabbit stew, "first you must catch your rabbit." And both rabbits and speakers can be unbelievably coy about being snared.

There the resemblance ends. Once



THE FIRST CANADIAN WAR WEDDING in England took place on January 6, at St. George's, the Aldershot garrison church, between Miss Peggy Crerar, daughter of Brig.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Chief of Staff at the Canadian Military Headquarters in England, and Mrs. Crerar — and Lieut. H. Z. Palmer of the Canadian Field Artillery, and son of Mrs. A. Z. Palmer and the late Col. Palmer of Ottawa. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer are seen leaving the church after the ceremony with a fanfare of trumpets supplied by the Royal Military School of Music.



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Next . . . wonderful deft fingers do wonderful scalp manipulations to further stir up the circulation . . . followed by a shampoo that's the last word in thoroughness.

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And then, while your hair is drying, you may have an Elizabeth Arden Manicure. The total cost is surprisingly modest.

*Simpson's*

caught, the bunny can be popped into the stew pot without further argument. But serving up a speaker is something else again. The creatures have to be wooed with honeyed words, are prone to forgetfulness, train schedules, temperament and all the ills of man. Is it to be wondered then that the convener who ends the season with a par score in speakers is a very remarkable person indeed?

In Vancouver the Shaughnessy Golf Club has evolved a new idea in program presentation. "Mystery" teas are given each month during the winter season and the program for each is the secret of Mrs. H. J. McCreery, the convener. At the January tea for instance, the "surprise" of the afternoon was the skilful review of "How Green Was My Valley," by Richard Llewellyn, given by Mrs. Frank Lee who was introduced by Mrs. Allan Des Brisay. That the element of surprise is causing the teas to grow in popularity each month was evidenced by the one hundred members and friends who crowded the lounge and reception rooms of the club.

### Infants At Home

The President and Board of Management of the Infants' Home has sent out invitations for the sixty-fourth Annual Meeting to be held in Westminster-Central United Church, Toronto, on Monday afternoon, January 29 at 3 o'clock. The infants will be at home from 2.30 until 3.

### TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Yates and their children have gone to Montreal from Baie d'Urfe to be the guests of Mrs. Yates' mother, Mrs. Edward Maxwell, for several weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. P. B. Taylor are leaving Ottawa shortly to spend the remainder of the winter in Arizona.

## Announcements DEATHS

PRATT, Clara Isabel, wife of the late Dr. John I. Pratt and mother of Eleanor Pratt of Port Arthur, passed away Saturday afternoon, January 20th, at the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, after a short illness. Funeral Services were held on Tuesday, January 23rd, at 34 College Street, Port Arthur.



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# WORLD of WOMEN

## Shifting Boundaries

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE boundaries, so to speak, of the complexion are definitely shifting, and in the spirit of the times, extending territory. What we're getting at is the trend to styles that expose, for all who may see, the bare midriff. Bathing clothes of this sort are being seen on southern beaches and will be in evidence later on when summer arrives here. And the style extending to evening dresses that reveal waistlines and ribs "in the flesh" is something that puts it right in the lap, if we may be so bold, of the cosmeticians.

Whether it's bathing or evening dresses, the unwritten law of the bare midriff is that it is spare with no hint of "tires," and it must match up with the complexion. The time seems ripe to give serious thought to the old brush with whitewash or pink duco to co-ordinate body tints with face tones. Ho, hum.

### More Hair—More Hat

One of those advance fashions that makes itself felt rather than seen 'way before it actually becomes widespread is already in the offing. It is "more hair and more hat". This is expected to manifest itself in heads that look larger because of a generous coiffure achieved by bangs, curls, chignons. And, proportionately, hats will look larger. This definitely does not mean large, pot crowns. But it means more substance to the hat without making it add any years to the wearer. All of which would seem to indicate the abdication of the doll hat silhouette in favor of a head covering that becomes more substantial without expense of chic.

### Polar Capsules

Among the supplies to accompany Byrd's next expedition to the South Pole are no less than three thousand boxes of vitamin-plus capsules to keep the various members hale and hearty during the rigorous months spent prowling around Antarctica. Stay-at-homes have been taking their vitamins in this form for some time, but it probably is the first time a polar expedition has planned to have its members safe-guarded from vitamin deficiency in such a streamlined manner.

Another sidelight on the expedition's preparations, is an item about shoes which we chanced upon recently. Cork lined Antarctic boots are being made up for all the members, done in huge sizes which correspond to a man's size 13. They are made on a special last giving great space through the forepart. The wearers will stuff straw into them first, then wrap their feet in wool so that additional warmth is assured. Obviously, appearance counts for very little when the mercury is playing tag around the fifties below the zero mark. The same firm also manufactured about eighty-odd pair of "mushing boots" for the expedition. Every man has plenty of boots and shoes, since no reorders are possible where they're going.

### Hand-some

Goodness knows, the finger of scorn cannot be pointed at us for lack of energy in keeping you in touch with all the latest tricks in hand care. And now that your hands are all they should be, we hope—here are further ideas of hand betterment by keeping their adornment in character.

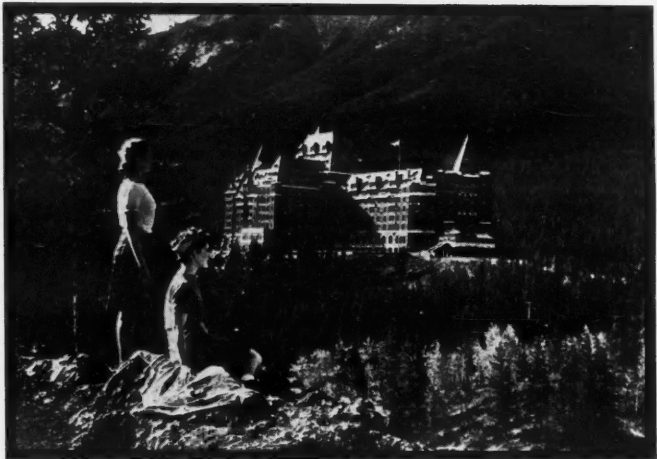
According to those who have gone into the matter very thoroughly, each hand has a beauty that is distinctively

and characteristically its own. You can dramatize that loveliness by wearing jewellery carefully chosen to reveal and emphasize its characteristics.

The long, lithe, attenuated, exotic hand should wear jewellery in keeping with its flashing grace—barbaric, handwrought rings, embellished with brilliant, flashing stones; massive, curiously wrought bracelets of striking and primitive design. Whether the metals are precious, the stones authentic or not, depends on the limitations of the budget. With all the world gone costume-jewellery mad, and every shop window teeming with delightful reproductions of the bibelots of every age—from the early Greek through the baroque, the Victorian down to the streamlined—it should prove an easy and pleasant task to select the decoration for your hand.

If those useful appendages of yours belong to the type known as artistic, i.e., the long-fingered, gracefully tapered variety, with slightly more gracious curves and less bizarre and talon-like nails than those of the exotic type, your best bet is jewellery of the antique variety. If your family tree is lavishly festooned with jewelled heirlooms, exquisitely carved trifles of interesting workmanship, by all means wear them and glory in their ability to heighten the loveliness of your brilliantly scarlet-tipped nails.

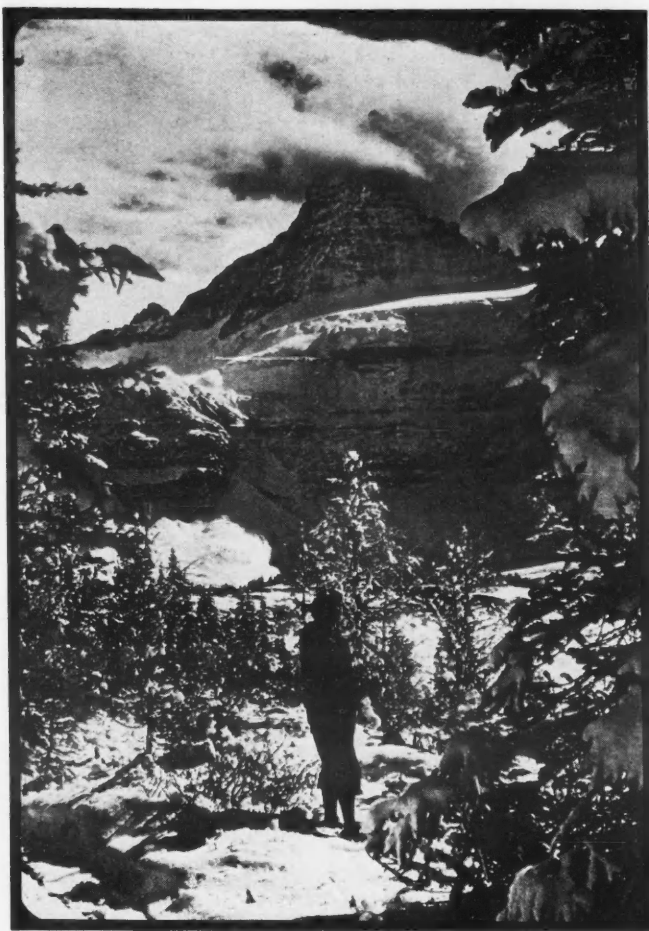
Delicate partizan hands deserve exquisite and expensive jewellery. The lustrous beauty of pearls is particularly becoming to them. Their symmetry requires the most restrained sort of adornment. If you can manage authentic gems—so much the better. If you are ruled by economic considerations, you can effect an attractive compromise by wearing the daintier, semi-precious stones like rose quartz, carnelian and chrysoprase. Delicate cameos or rhinestone ornaments, if beautifully fashioned, are suitable for this type of hand, too.



"TWO GIRLS AND BANFF SPRINGS", by Alan Carscallen, Calgary, First Prize in the Canadian Rockies Color Photograph Contest.

The executive hand with its strong, shapely, straight fingers and appearance of capability, calls for simple jewellery chaste in design. One ring at most and a simple gold or silver bracelet, elegant and streamlined, are what this hand requires.

The woman with creative hands is the doer and should not encumber the pristine strength and vitality of her hands with innumerable rings and bracelets. One bracelet, utterly simple, possibly of gold or silver links—a wrist watch or a simple ring is all



"MOUNT ASSINIBOINE IN WINTER", by Miss R. M. Rouse, Calgary, Second Prize in the Canadian Rockies Color Photograph Contest.

she requires. She should avoid even the suspicion of ostentation.

### TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur McCrea have left for Southern Pines, N.C., returning to Toronto about the first of April.

Miss Elizabeth Harper, granddaughter of the fifth Earl of Leitrim, has been visiting her cousin, Miss Laura Brodigan, and many friends in To-

Berne, Switzerland, where he spent three months after leaving his post in Iran.

Miss Janet Carruthers has left Winnipeg for Ottawa, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bremner. Later she will sail for England and the continent.

Mr. Duncan MacTavish and his bride, formerly Miss Janet Southam, have returned to Ottawa from their wedding trip and will take up their residence at Kingsmere.

Mrs. Edward A. Sellers has left Winnipeg to join her husband, Surgeon-Lieut. Sellers, R.C.N., in Victoria after spending the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Moncrieff.

Miss Helen Rowley has returned to Ottawa from Toronto, where she spent the holiday season with her two brothers, Mr. Charles Rowley and Mr. O. R. Rowley and Mrs. Rowley. Word has been received that Mrs. C. J. A. Aylan-Parker has arrived in England. Mrs. Aylan-Parker, whose marriage to Lieutenant Aylan-Parker, the Royal Canadian Regiment, took place on November 18 in Toronto, is the daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. R. O. Alexander of Toronto, formerly of Montreal.

Mrs. John L. Coulson of Toronto, has gone to Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Harry Parker, formerly Miss Kathleen O'Flynn of Toronto, has sailed for England.

Mrs. Gerald White with her small son, Peter, who have been visiting her father, Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert S. Stairs, has left Montreal for New York whence she sails to join Mr. White in London.

Mrs. Draper Dobie, of Toronto, is spending several months in Huntington, Pennsylvania.

Lady Christopher Gibson and her sons, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Ian Gibson, are arriving in Vancouver in February from Buenos Aires, and will visit Lady Gibson's mother, Mrs. Donald Bruce, at Burnaby.

# THE CAMERA

## Artistry in Color Photography

BY "JAY"

AND now to work!

It first happened down in Digby, N.S. towards the end of last July. We had had a hard week of lecturing, picture taking and story writing. Then without warning the old "ticker" slipped and we were down for the count. Not being totally ignorant of the consequences, we mildly rested for a couple of weeks in the Eastern Townships, but returned to Toronto just in time to join the activity associated with the outbreak of war, and eight weeks ago the old ticker again rebelled, this time with a much sterner warning. From now on there is to be no fooling; as we said above: "and now to work"; but we are going to do a little playing too.

### Unanswered Letters

There are many of them. I know that all my correspondents will excuse the seeming carelessness, and I'm going to get down to the bottom of the pile as soon as I can. I must, though, take this opportunity to thank "Bobby," aged eleven, who sent me a set of prints taken in the camera he received at Christmas. He assures me that they are his first attempt, and I congratulate him for a near perfect film. Also to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. M. of Montreal goes a special appreciation for their wonderful home-made Christmas card and its accompanying

thoughts. I received a number of personally-made cards but this one is truly great.

Just before I fell by the wayside I was invited to act as one of the judges in a competition held by the C.P.R. The contest was for color pictures and was associated with the hotels in the Rockies. Some extraordinary entries were received, and only after many hours of deliberation were the following selected for the main prizes: First prize of \$250, Alan Carscallen, Calgary, Alberta. Second prize of \$100, Miss R. M. Rouse, Calgary, Alberta. Third prize of \$50, R. N. Kauffman, San Francisco, Cal. Fourth prize of \$40, Rudy Miller, San Francisco, Cal.

To me the time was well spent, as I discovered the fact that color photography is artistic as well as commercial. There never has been any question about the value of color photography in commercial work. For years it has been successfully used by advertisers of food and other products, but only recently has an attempt been made to lift it into the artistic realm, with here and there some appalling results. Perhaps mountains lend themselves more agreeably than other scenes, with the exception of sea waves and coast scenes. Be that as it may, the entries in this contest were far above the usual color photographs I have seen. (I did not see the exhibition at the World's Fair in New York.)



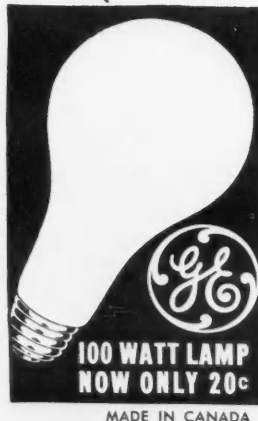
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# EDISON MAZDA Lamps

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

### New Things

A few weeks ago a friend sent me the current copy of the "U.S. Camera." Since there is nothing like this published in Canada, I personally think every camera owner should subscribe to this remarkable publication.

In this issue, No. 7, there is one story by Ansel Adams dealing with the photography of architecture. While I know Ansel Adams as one of the foremost American photographers, and many times I have found much to help me from his writings, yet this contribution is perhaps the best of all that he has written. The accompanying illustrations are worth hours of study—read it if you are interested.

### New Flash Lamp

The General Electric have introduced the "Mighty Midget" flash lamp. Not much larger than a plum, this lamp gives an astounding flash which under countless circumstances is plenty, especially when using the faster "Fans."

### Film Developing Outfit

Known as the F-R Roll Film Developing Outfit this contains all that is necessary for home processing. An adjustable developing tank, a package of Thermolux fine grain developer and a quantity of Fixol fixing solution, 2 film clips and an instruction book.

That is all for this week. Soon I shall have myself adjusted again and then we will take up this department from where we left off some weeks ago. Cheerio and good pictures.



ZERO WEATHER STYLE NOTE. Captain and Mrs. A. R. Roy of Ottawa wear identical coats while watching the ski-joring races at the Seignior Club. The coats, embellished with native embroidery, are of sheepskin with the hide worn outside, the fur forming a warm inner lining.



"MORAINE LAKE", by R. N. Kauffman, San Francisco, Third Prize in the Canadian Rockies Color Photograph Contest.



# THE BACK PAGE

## Classic Goriidrama

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

UNTIL comparatively recently Montreal enjoyed a delectable form of summer entertainment in an institution known as the Barn Theatre, a timber structure built as an annex to the old Corona Hotel. The well-known Canadian theatrical manager, Bert Lang, who in days gone by directed the Canadian tours of such eminent English stars as Sir John Martin Harvey, Matheson Lang, Marie Lohr and Seymour Hicks, conceived the idea of using this frail edifice to produce revivals of the lurid English melodramas that used to delight the inhabitants of the East End of London. For three summers the enterprise flourished, but came to an untimely end when fire destroyed the playhouse. An attempt to revive it in another Montreal auditorium proved unsuccessful and finally Mr. Lang's company of authentic barnstormers went away to Florida, where, for all I know, they may still be imparting unique thrills to tourists.

IT WAS in the vanished Barn on a sultry night in the summer of 1936, that I achieved a life-long ambition to see the most famous of these ruddy classics "Sweeney Todd"; or "The Demon Barber of Fleet Street." It is a play which used to delight Cockneydom throughout the tranquil decades of the mid-nineteenth century. H. Chance Newton for many years the vivacious theatrical chronicler of "The Referee," who as a young man saw many performances of the play, considered the word "Melodrama" all too tame to describe this masterpiece and invented the phrase "Goriidrama" as more appropriate. Gory it certainly was in the version I witnessed, though I was given to understand that the original had been toned down a bit to meet our more sensitive modern taste.

As it stood, the main character, Sweeney Todd, was a villain so extreme and nonchalant in his addiction to homicide, as to make the type of character gently described by Shakespeare as "First Murderer" seem like a Sunday school superintendent.

As a stage character Sweeney Todd will soon be one hundred years old. So far as is known he first roused audiences to frantic hissing in the old Britannia Theatre at Hoxton in 1841. Versions of the play were soon seen in all the "proletarian" playhouses of England, and it was an especial standby of the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, where an actor named George Yates, most violent of all the many Todds was leading man. About 15 years ago the piece had an august apotheosis when it was sumptuously revived by an undergraduates body at Cambridge University, and witnessed with delight by eminent scholars of international fame. I fancy, however, the performance I saw at Montreal was better, because it was performed with professional intensity by hard-bitten melodramatic actors.

THERE is a legend that the play was founded on the career of an actual criminal in the eighteenth century, and the site of Sweeney Todd's supposed barber shop is still pointed out on Fleet St., near the famous Cheshire Cheese. Modern research, however, indicates that the author of the play, George Dibdin Pitt, scion of two famous theatrical families, was indebted to an old French melodrama for his plot. In the English play Todd conducts a barber shop with a revolving chair located over a collapsible floor. When he desires to make away with a victim, he makes a swift pass across his throat with a razor, touches a spring with his foot and the body is precipitated into the basement. After which the chair readjusts itself. Todd is careful as to his victims. He employs scouts to inform him of any sailor who has arrived with a sizeable sum of prize money, manages to lure him to the shop and dispose of him so quickly that his relatives, unaware of his home coming, will think he was lost at sea. There is an even more gruesome sub-plot. Todd has a sweetheart, Mrs. Lovett, who keeps a pie-shop nearby, and whose wares are celebrated for their tastiness. I shall leave to the imagination of readers the source from which Mrs. Lovett is supposed to obtain the meat for her pies.

One of the features of "The Demon Barber" is the manner in which Todd and his paramour, after the custom of old melodrama, openly gloat over their crimes. Todd has a catch-phrase which he constantly uses. He waves his razor and with a hoarse and ghastly chuckle says: "I'll polish 'em off!" Pitt's drama deals with Todd's undoing. In the first act matters are apparently running smoothly. He sends his apprentice away on long errands when a crime is to be performed, though he uses the lad (played by a girl when I saw the piece) to pick up information as to "prospects." He learns of a sailor Mark Inglesre, who has landed at Temple Stairs, possessed of a priceless pearl necklace. "Pear-ris! He has pronounced his doom!" he exclaims in a "ghastly" aside. In fact throughout the play Todd's "asides" are numerous and "ghastly." Inglesre is lured to the shop, but thanks to the wits of his sweetheart, Johanna Oakley, who (as young ladies were wont to do in old plays), disguises herself as a boy to find her lover, the murderer is frustrated. Inglesre is taken wounded from the cellar before Todd, diverted from immediate action by the chance entrance of a stranger can get down stairs to "polish

him off." Some of the humor is provided by the manner in which Todd baffles a Bow Street runner who has been detailed to watch his shop. Among the barber's many nefarious acts is that of sending an apprentice ("He knows too much. Hah!") to a madhouse to be terribly tortured as an idiot—a common enough practice in the 18th century, sad to say. But the boy is able to tell what he knows. At last Nemesis closes in on Todd and Mrs. Lovett, and both are shot as they try to escape arrest.

THE old writers of blood curdlers knew their theatre and their audiences, and there is plenty of snap and movement to "The Demon Barber." The tradition was that the actor who played Todd should say "I'll polish him off" as though he meant it with all the diabolical intensity he could master. Mrs. Lovett is supposed to maintain a giggling callousness throughout; and the two barnstormers I saw play these roles knew the trick. Many well-known stock actors of the Victorian era, whose names were names to conjure with in their day, but now forgotten played Todd. The original barber was an actor named Mark Howard, who was adept in appalling audiences by the atmosphere of villainy he was able to create. In the forties and during several later decades accomplished Shakespearean actors did not disdain to vary their artistic efforts by excursions into lurid horrors, like those of the ton-

### A PROTEST

Mr. St. John Ervine, writing in the January number of The Countryman, says that most "modern" poets seem to have died since September. This foolish statement merely reveals to us modern poets that Mr. Ervine is as dead as usual. It is incredible that he has not read my "Song of the Occiput," which I take great pleasure in quoting:

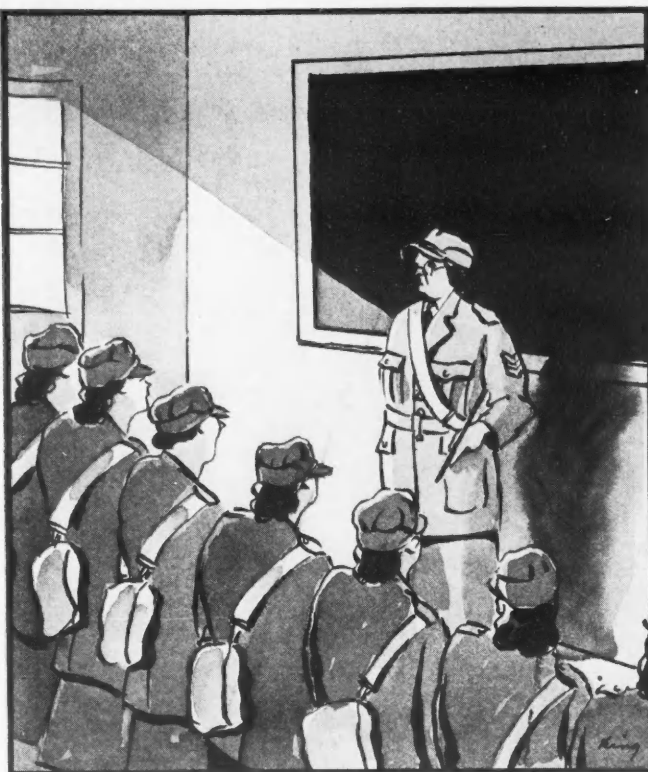
THE ratchet of the sprocket  
Must dwindle  
The laminated shims of the socket  
Of the gudgeon's spindle.  
Jonsong La! Jonsong La!  
Rear-end and axle of the Himalaya!  
The bushing says to the worm-drive:  
"The code word for a Model 6  
crankshaft  
Was dreamt by the Man of the Bee-  
hive  
Before the ice cracked its arthritic  
joints  
Over Punga's points.  
(Shall we clean the points every 1000  
miles, sir?)  
And that code word is, the Man of  
the Beehive laughed,  
And the word is QWERTYUIOP."  
Replying to yr esteemed favor of the  
1st inst,  
Duly received, to hand, and contents  
noted.  
I beg to refer you to the Lama of  
Gok.  
Giving the rates quoted  
And whom billed against.  
Yrs. ffly, P. Cunningham Block.  
The electrically-welded snow  
Falls on the poppy and the differen-  
tial,  
Giving the Living Buddhewieser, the  
Anhoister Bush,  
The Budvizier, a gross theoretical  
potential  
2 vsp  
Of — x 4(gsv)  
x<sup>2</sup>  
And free lubrication for a year.  
Qwertyuiop, Qwertyuiop.  
The prayers of the rubbernecks at  
Lhasa drop  
At an acceleration of 32 ft. per sec  
per second  
Which isn't bad, when mortal weak-  
ness is reckoned  
In terms of psychoschenectady.  
"I want you to take some dictation,  
Miss Pribble," said Buddha.  
"Take a wire to the iron works at  
Pittsburg.  
Tell them the O.E.D. says a smew is  
the same as a smee,  
And oh, the difference to me.  
Tell them . . . tell them what you  
like, dammit.  
QWERTYUIOP."

I have another poem but it is too powerful to be used inside the city limits.

J. MEREDITH TUTT.

sorial cut-throat. Sometimes "The Demon Barber" was given as an after-piece to "Hamlet," "Othello" or "Richard the Third."

In artistic status as well as in longevity the most famous, and by repute one of the most diabolical, razor-stroppers was an actor named J. B. Howe, who spent his last years as the doyen of the great Lyceum Company of Sir Henry Irving. As a lad in 1894 I saw Howe give a gentle performance as one of the minor ecclesiastics in Tennyson's "Becket," and as the Duke in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice." I have before me a program of Charles Keane's production of "Hamlet," dated May 13th, 1842, nearly 52 years before I saw Howe, in which he was playing the important role of Horatio. Theatregoers were given plenty for their money in those days, when performances began at 6 p.m. and continued until midnight. On this May night, so long ago, "Hamlet" was followed by a Comedietta, "A Lover by



"NOW, GIRLS, THERE'LL BE SOME GENTLEMEN INSPECTING BARRACKS. SO WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE"

Proxy, from the pen of a young Irish writer Dion Bouricault. Shortly after the dramatist destined to international fame, dropped the "r" (which was silent,) from the spelling of his name. After this short play there was more to come; a French musical piece "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg" featuring the great dancing comedienne Madame Celeste. In all three pieces Howe appeared. He subsequently played most of the Shakespearean stellar roles. Modern stars who find themselves in a state of nervous exhaustion after Hamlet or Othello, would be astounded to think of the prowess of this actor, who, after playing either one of these roles, would relax himself by a graphic presentation of Sweeney Todd.

ONE actor of the 19th century was credited with having played Todd oftener than any other man. He was

the afore mentioned George Yates of the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End. He was a small man with a sonorous voice. He had a wife, Harriet Clifton, a very large woman, also possessed of a large voice, who used to play Mrs. Lovett. Their combined vocal efforts in the big scenes could be heard far outside the theatre. After Yates had become old some of his former associates organized a Benefit for him in which it was arranged that he should play once more and for the last time the blood-thirsty barber. A feature of the evening was the presentation to him of a beautiful morocco case, which when opened was found to contain a beautiful set of razors. On one side of each blade was engraved "To George Yates"; on the other the famous tag "I'll polish 'em off."

One characteristic of "The Demon Barber of Fleet Street" is relatively

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modern. It is more realistic and less fantastic in development than most of the thrillers of the past. The early Victorians had plenty of imagination when it came to devising villainy, but they often founded their plays on fact. Perhaps some day I shall probe into other cheery classics like "Maria Martin"; or "The Murder in the Red Barn", for instance.



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